CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as mass milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,470—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-6
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
22-0	13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-6
22-0	12-0		24-0	13-6
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891.
P. & O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	10th "
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	24th "
P. & O. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
P. & O. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	21st "
P. & O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
P. & O. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
				Saturday.
P. & O. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
P. & O. MALWA	2970	500	C. W. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	17th "
P. & O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3987	700		27th "
BOKHARA	3955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
* S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,000	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellon	3,800	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 24, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 3rd July, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DAMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on 5th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 1st July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

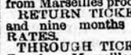
S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King land Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.
S.S. ROUMANIA	W. Laird	3387	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th June, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

NERANO S. S., 2,900 Tons, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about 5th July. Has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For terms of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

COTS, BABIES' BASSINETTES, SPRING MATTRESSES, &c.

IRON Bedsteads, Brass-Mounted and Japanned Black, with Tent Tops and Rods for Mosquito Curtains, Superior make.

	CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.
Single size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in.	26	0	29	0
Superior do. do.	42	0	47	0
Double size, 6ft. 3in. by 5ft.	52	0	58	0
Superior do. do.	66	0	74	0
Single Bedsteads, complete, with Wire Spring Mattresses, Brass-Mounted, and Japanned Black	45	0	50	0
Babies' Swinging Bassinettes, Japanned Black or Enamelled White, very Superior	28	0	32	0
Superior, do. do. do. do.	35	0	39	0
Invalid Iron Cots, with Patent Wire Mattresses— Size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft., very Strong and Portable	32	0	36	0
Patent Spring Wire Mattresses— The "Argosy" Double Woven Wire Mattresses— Single Size. 6ft, 3in. by 3ft.	18	0	20	0
Single Size. 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in.	20	0	22	8
Double Size. 6ft. 3in. by 5ft.	26	0	29	0

This Mattress will be found made of Best Seasoned Wood, Elastic, Cool and Cleanly.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THORPE AND CO.'S WELL KNOWN GOODS

for the

MONSOON.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

REGULATION CLOAKS.

OFFICERS' UNIFORM CASES.

TWEED WATERPROOF COATS.

THE WOLSELEY VALISE.

CASHMERE INVERNESS CAPES.

LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES. (In deal case.)

DRAB TWILL GROUND SHEETS.

TAN CANVASS HOLD-ALLS.

DRIVING APRONS LINED TWEED.

UMBRELLAS,

LADIES' AND GENT'S.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR CHEROOTS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, and any article liable to injury from excessive dampness. No Smoker should be without use of these Desiccators, as they preserve good Cheroots from the effects of a moist atmosphere, and dry and help to mature Cheroots that are too new.

To LADIES they are invaluable, as Gloves, Ribbons, &c., are preserved from "Spotting" by their use.

DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Size of Bottle about	1	2	3	4	6	10 Litres.
	Rs. 2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	5-8,	7.	

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. POONA: "Temple House," Camp. and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP & Co.'s SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE	By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.	EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.	Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
Dealers in		*with*	
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.	EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood, the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
all Goods		*Medicine*	
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.	KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
connected		*and Pharmacy.*	
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.	KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD. {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.

THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Is the remedy for all your complaints.

"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."

The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNES.

WE herewith beg to submit Prices of the Brands stocked by us.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884) bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do. ½ "	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884) bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do. ½ "	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole.. bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do. do. ½ "	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec bottles	74	0	83	0
Do. do. do. ½ "	39	0	43	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry" bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. ½ "	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"... bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. ½ "	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"..... bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do. ½ "	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do. ½ "	18	0	20	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEACH BRANDY.

THIS fine LIQUEUR is come into great favour.

	Cash.	Credit.
PRICE Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 4
Do. Pints	" 3 0	" 3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE.

"CLAN LAMONT" S. S. This Steamer, wrecked off VENDEOAS POINT, East Coast of Ceylon, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION AT GALLE, along with the Cargo still remaining on Board, on SATURDAY, the 4th of July. For information apply to

CLARKE, SPENCE & Co., Galle,
or
FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Bombay.

Bombay, June 17, 1891.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,800
Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 51.

AGENTS:—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay from 1st May, 1891.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Calcutta, 24th June, 1891.

O. AND R. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Spring Steel of the following descriptions, viz :—

5 in. by 5/16 in.	about	9 tons.
3½ in. by ⅜ in.	„	51 „
4½ in. by ⅜ in.	„	8 „
4 in. by ½ in.	„	10 „

Tenders may be submitted for the whole quantity or for lots of not less than one ton.

Forms of Tender and further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper's Office at Lucknow upon payment of Re. 1.

Tenders will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lucknow up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th July 1891.

ERNEST T. ANTHONY,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Lucknow, 24th June 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "ABERDEEN," arrived from MAURITIUS, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1891.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.,
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

AN ELECTRIC CURE FOR ASTHMA ! !

DO NOT SUFFER UNNECESSARILY WITH ASTHMA.

GO and buy a bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, Market, and other Medicine Vendors. Rs. 2 per Bottle. POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G Co., 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade. My special attention continues to be devoted to the development of every useful improvement tending to maintain the popularity of my Goods.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.

The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.

Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KHETSEY DEWJEE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at his office at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, otherwise the contract will be carried out without reference to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon situate at Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 339 and street No. 311-313 and 315 in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 259 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Nagdevi Road or Barbhaya Moholla, on or towards the South by the house of the late Pranjivundas Damodar, and on or towards the North by the house of Syed Hoosein, which said premises are now in the occupation of a firewood dealer as a tenant of the said Khetsey Dewjee.—Dated this 27th day of June 1891.

MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer "PO," CAPTAIN G. AUFOSSO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 28th Instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK, all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th June, 1891.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz. :—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz. :—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

NOTICES.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on favourable terms.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Straits Insurance Company, Ld.
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

Bombay, 15th June, 1891.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1891, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary,

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્યાદમની ફ્રાૅ

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each. 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,

18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SUN, GLARE, and DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak, or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S GLOVES, WHITE KID, (Paris make) 2 Buttons. Guaranteed very soft. Excellent quality. Per Pair Rs. 2.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LAWN-TENNIS.—Racquets by all the well-known makers, Bags, India Rubber Handle Covers, Racquets Covers. Hard Rubber Sole Shoes best ever imported, &c., &c.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

RECEIVED French Fancy Ornamental 15-day going Clocks, with Glass Domes, Rs. 150, Rs. 180, Rs. 200, to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

CHILD'S PONY for Sale, with Side Saddle and Bridle.—Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Middle Colaba.

WANTED, by a Widow, a SITUATION as NURSE to young children.—Apply to "S.G.A," Jeypore, Rajputana.

LOST.—Share Certificate, No. 792, on the name of Bai SOONABAI, widow of NANABHOY BURJORJEE. Any one bringing same to D. CHOTHIA and Co., 11, Hornby Road, will be rewarded with Rs. 5.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO BE LET.—Top Floor, TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, opposite Money School, Dhobie Talao, from 1st August. Rent Rs. 100. Apply A. H. AXFORD, Superintendent.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—2 GREY AFRICAN PARROTS, speaking, direct from England. No reasonable offer refused. Apply PRINCESS BAR, Carnac Bunder.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

VERY CONVENIENT.—Travellers passing through Bombay can have their WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY REPAIRED during their stay in the City by English Workmen only.—A. W. UNGER, 41, Esplanade Road.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes, just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co, Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER GUNGADEEN" a lay of IND).—SOUNDY & Co., LD.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

WHERE can you get BEST TEAS at Moderate Prices? Go to D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea-Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harm less to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA — SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

"SALISBURYS,"

	Madras prices Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2	8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2	0

"MAYOS,"

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3	8

"BEACONSFIELDS"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.	No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3	0
	„ 2—4 „ ... „	2	12
	„ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „	2	8

"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."

MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2	0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

HIGH CLASS TEAS
FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,
SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	„ 0	14 „
PEKOE	„ 0	13 „
BROKEN PEKOE	„ 0	12 „
BROKEN TEA	„ 0	10 „
FAMILY MIXTURE	„ 0	8 „

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
NEW ISSUE OF
GENERAL PRICE LIST
FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION :—
Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
GURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztela E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
SOLE AGENTS :—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

WANTED

FOR the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Printing Press a COMPETENT MANAGER, one who thoroughly understands the technical portion of the work of every department of a Press, and can also conduct the office work connected with it efficiently. Apply with copies of testimonials. None but competent men need send in applications.

HENRY CARPENTER,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Dr. Lawrie's Lecture on Chloroform, Grant Medical College, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Surat entered, and the s. s. Chelydra, Swainby, and Clan Macdonald left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Darlington and Karoon entered and the s. s. Idar, Kt. Commander, Kt. Errant, and Lansdowne Tower left the dock on Saturday.

A BOY MISSING.—Ruggoonath Sakaram, residing at Punnaswadi, has reported to the police that his son, named Anand, aged 11 years, left home to go to school at Vithalwadi, on Friday morning, and has since been missing.

DOCTOR LAWRIE'S LECTURE ON "CHLOROFORM."—The lecture will take place this afternoon, at the Grant Medical College, at 5 p.m., before a professional audience and not at the Convocation Hall, as previously announced.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Sadasiv Ramchunder, living at Moogbhat, reports to the police that during his absence from home on Friday evening his room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 173, stolen from a box, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Beeva Bajee, a plumber, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 21, preferred against him by Bapoojee Krishnajee. On the 6th of January last the complainant paid Rs. 21 to the accused to lay a water-pipe in his compound. The accused promised to lay the water-pipe in a week, but instead of fulfilling his promise he absconded from Bombay. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Babajee Harichund, a notorious character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, and assaulting a *Purdasee*. On Friday last the accused who has been previously convicted several times for disorderly behaviour, went to his mother's house at Girgaum, while under the influence of liquor, and because the *Purdasee* servant, in employ of his mother, refused to admit him, he assaulted him with a stick. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Peeroo Kulloo, a weaver, aged 25 years. About 23 days ago, the deceased trod on a mango-stone in the street and slipping struck his head against a lamp-post, receiving a wound on the head. He was not taken to any hospital until four days ago when he was seized with convulsions, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Friday evening last. On the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Peeroo was caused by tetanus following a wound of the head which he received by accidentally striking his head against a lamp-post.

BREACH OF THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT.—Mr. Tom Drewet, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the town and island of Bombay, and districts in the Presidency of Bombay wherever Steam Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887 is in force, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, and petitioned a process against Mr. W. Tucker, Manager of Messrs. Treacher and Company, chemists, &c., Bombay, for violating section 6 of the above provision. The complainant in his information stated that in his above capacity he inspected the premises of the firm at Byculla and found a small vertical boiler of Messrs. Hayward Taylor being worked. On enquiry he ascertained that the necessary certificate under section 6 of the Steam Boiler Act III. of 1887 had not been obtained from complainant's office. Complainant, therefore, prayed that a summons might be issued, and that the said manager dealt with according to law. The Magistrate issued a summons for the appearance of the accused on the 8th proximo.

ASSAULT ON A CHIEF MATE.—Mr. William R. Thorburn, Chief Officer of the s. s. Waverly, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday morning, and applied for a summons for assault against Captain Robert Calvert, master of the same ship, who had been fined Rs. 50 the previous day on a charge of sailing out of the harbour without a pilot on board preferred against him by Mr. Thomas Thorburn, harbour-master of Bombay. The Chief Mate appeared with his head bandaged. The Magistrate granted the process. When the process was ready for service, however Captain Calvert came into court, accompanied by his solicitor Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, when the service was immediately effected on the Captain. Fortunately friendly intercessions brought the parties to an amicable settlement, and Mr. Gilbert requested the Magistrate to strike off the charge against the Captain. Upon the Magistrate asking the chief mate the latter signified his assent when the charge was allowed to be withdrawn.

INSURANCE IN INDIA.—Amongst the companies competing for insurance business in India, the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited (established in 1861), would appear to justify the confidence placed in it by the public (as indicated by the increasing volume of its business), by the satisfactory character of the report of its affairs for the past year. Embracing the three branches of insurance, viz., fire, marine, and life, the result of the company operations for 1890 must be considered very satisfactory by the shareholders; for even in the marine branch, for which 1890 is known to have been a bad year with underwriters generally, a profit of £25,000 was realized; while the receipts from the fire branch were £104,118 greater than the payments; and in the life branch £105,603 was added to the Trust Fund. The fire fund at the close of last year stood at £326,692 as against £772,573 at the end of 1889; the life fund in the same comparison had increased to £1,288,794; while the marine fund stood at £250,601. The balance of profit and loss account carried forward to the present year was £65,564. The total funds in the hands of the company at the close of last year amounted to £3,166,662, including the paid-up capital of £250,000, the balance of capital at call being £2,250,000. Insurance business, like everything else, has suffered more or less from the keen competition of the day, especially in its marine and fire branches; but it is encouraging to find that notwithstanding the liberal policy which the company in question has made a point of adopting, it is able to work its business to a profit, and at the same time offer that security to its constituents which is the bases of all sound insurance business.

CRICKET.

INDIAN MARINE C. C. *VS.* MARINE BATTALION C. C.

A MATCH played on Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage between the Marine Battalion C. C. and the Indian Marine C. C., which resulted in a win to the former of 3 wickets and 43 runs:—

INDIAN MARINE C. C.

Mr Pickard, c Lt. Hay, b Kanmehtar	8
Mr Windham, b Sk Ebram	9
Mr Taylor, b Kanmehtar	13
Mr Waters, b Sk Ebram	2
Mr Vines, c Lt Creagh, b Sk Ebram	34
Mr Beaumont, c Gopnak, b Kanmehtar	4
Mr Jones, c Lt Creagh, b Kanmehtar	4
Mr Ing-Flak-Taylor, c Lt Creagh, b Sk Ebram	12
Mr Dobbin, not out	5
Mr Sharvell, c Lt Hay, b Kanmehtar	2
Mr Hand, st Scott, b Sk Ebram	0
Extras	10
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.	M.
Pte Kanmehtar	70	23	5	4
Pte Sk Ebram	68	45	5	0
Pte Gopnak	25	16	0	1
Pte Pandnak	10	9	0	0
Pte Ganmehtar	15	10	0	0

MARINE BATTALION C. C.

Pte Gopnak, c Vines, b Pickard	28
Naik Mhadmehtar, c and b Taylor	11
Lt Hay, b Taylor	1
Pte Pandnak, b Beaumont	10
Lt Creagh, run out	4
Pte Kanmehtar, not out	45
Mr Scott, l-b-w Beaumont	5
Pte Ganmehtar, b Vines	6
Pte Goonnak, c Windham, b Beaumont	7
Pte Sk Ebram, not out	13
Lance-Nk Shiwrammehtar, did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.	M.
Pickard	55	27	1	2
Taylor	65	34	2	2
Beaumont	70	41	3	0
Vines	45	41	1	1

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

UNDER the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, the Bombay Criminal Sessions opened on Saturday last, when the following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

A GANG OF HOUSE-BREAKERS.

Ismail Elias, Abdul Rahman Khodabux, Govind Ramjee, and Tar Mahomed Tyeb were charged, the first three with committing house-breaking and theft in the house of one Manuel Dama of certain articles of wearing apparel; while the fourth accused was charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded not guilty to the present charge; but along with the other three, pleaded guilty to previous convictions by the Presidency Magistrates.

The learned judge, in passing sentence, remarked that the prisoners appeared to have leagued themselves to watch houses in the native town and to break into them when the occupants were absent. These were their means of living instead of seeking an honest livelihood. Bearing the previous convictions in mind, his Lordship sentenced the fourth prisoner to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the second and third to four years each, while the first was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

ANOTHER HOUSE-BREAKER CONVICTED.

Khodabux Mahomed Hasan *alias* Nasirhoodin, a Mahomedan, claimed to be charged for the offences of house-breaking by night and theft of a gold coin a watch and chain, and other property belonging, to Anna Georgia Pestia, a female, residing at Duncan Road.

The evidence adduced against the accused was to the effect that on the 28th May the complainant after locking up her property in her boxes in a room she occupied at Duncan Road retired to rest, but was aroused early the next morning by the police who had in their custody the prisoner. The latter, at about three o'clock in the morning, was seen to leave the house by a policeman who stopped him, and after searching his clothing found the missing property concealed therein. Subsequently the accused made a statement which led to his being taken to the prosecutor's house where during the course of a search, an iron crow-bar, with which he had effected an entrance to the premises, was found concealed in the roof of a upper room.

The accused who denied the charge said he was drunk at the time he was arrested, and that the case was got up against him as he was a fakir, and had been in the habit of begging on the Duncan Road.

The jury having found the accused guilty on both counts his Lordship, in passing sentence, said there could be no doubt as to the correctness of the verdict as there was not the slightest reason for believing the case had been made up against the accused, who in the same manner as the prisoners in the last case had wandered about and broken into the house during the night. As there was no previous conviction against Khodabux his Lordship said he would pass as lenient a sentence as possible, and directed that the accused should be kept in rigorous imprisonment for a period of four years.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Govind Hari, a young Maratha, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Bhagheerathi, with whom he had been living in a room at Soparee Baug; also to his father Hari, and to his father-in-law. It appeared the prisoner was married to Bhagheerathi about two years ago, and they had been living in a room of a chawl, at Soparee Baug. About two months ago, on a day when the prisoner got his pay, Bhagheerathi returned home from her work at a mill in the evening, and was cooking some rice. The prisoner and his father and another man had been drinking that evening, and when they came home, they gave some liquor to the father of Bhagheerathi, who was on a visit to his daughter and was smoking in her room. While Bhagheerathi was in an inner room, where the cooking-place was, the prisoner, on being asked to get a bottle of oil, struck Bhagheerathi with it violently in the face. She bled much from the wound and ran to her father for protection. A quarrel afterwards took place between the prisoner, his father, and father-in-law, and the prisoner struck the latter two severe blows with a shoe-maker's knife. The wounds were severe. The prisoner was overpowered and thrown to the ground, but even while lying down, he struck his father-in-law two blows with the knife on the back of his head. The two wounded men were removed to hospital.

At the close of the evidence, the jury found the prisoner not guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his father, but by a majority of seven against two found him guilty of wounding his wife and his father-in-law.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority. In passing sentence, his Lordship remarked to the prisoner that he was no doubt drunk at the time, but drunkenness could not be accepted as a plea in law. His Lordship would, however, take it into consideration to some extent in awarding punishment. The injuries were not pre-meditated, and the prisoner gave way to his passion when his mind was inflamed with liquor. It was fortunate for him that the jury had found him not guilty on the charge of wounding his father, or the punishment would have been very severe in that case. He was now sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

PUNISHMENT OF ANOTHER OLD OFFENDER.

Ali Shaik Mahomed, another old offender, was charged with the theft of a copper vessel, of the value of seven rupees, the property of Hassan bin Ali, an Arab pearl merchant, residing in Nagdevee Street. On the 11th April last, about 5-30 a.m., a policeman arrested the accused as he was passing along the street with the copper pot. He afterwards pointed out the house of the prosecutor, who, on missing the pot, had come down to make enquiries regarding its loss and at once identified the pot found with the accused. The prisoner was found guilty by the jury, and admitted several previous convictions. His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Mr. Jardine, inspected by the Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Crown in the case against George Herbert Wittenbaker, who is charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, applied, under Section 503 of the Criminial Procedure Code, for a commission to examine witnesses in the Berars, and in consquence for a traverse of the case to the next Sessions. The learned counsel said that evidence in the case had been taken by a Magistrate in the Berars, and the case was sent up here because the accused claimed to be a European British subject. He was employed in the Forest Department under Government, and was charged with receiving small sums of money from persons who took out passes for their cattle-grazing in the forests. The accused, having collected the small sums, was bound to pay a lump sum into the Government treasury according to the right total thereof, but did not do so. For instance, in the first charge, he was charged with having received a total of Rs. 1,791, of which he remitted only Rs. 1,097 to the Government treasury, and with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the difference. It seemed impossible to dispense with the evidence which the prosecution wanted to bring forward; but as there were some three hundred witnesses, living in and about the neighbourhood of Akola in the Berars, the inconvenience, trouble, and expense of bringing them down to Bombay would be very great; and the learned counsel submitted this was a case in which the court would grant a commission for the examination of a portion of the witnesses in the Berars, a certain number of them, who might be called "sample witnesses," being brought down to Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity, for the prisoner, argued that the provisions of Section 503 did not apply to this case. There was no difficulty or inconvenience in bringing down the witnesses whom the defence wanted to Bombay; but the plea of the prosecution was simply the plea of expense. They could produce all the three hundred witnesses, but did not want to incur the expense, they said. The learned counsel cited a case in point to show that the courts would never grant a commission unless it was proved that it would be impossible to bring down the witnesses. There was, moreover, no affidavit to support the application. The learned counsel submitted it would not cost more than three or four rupees per witness to bring them down by rail. From Buldana to Akola, where the Magistrate held his court, the distance was 83 miles; and bringing down the witnesses by rail to Bombay would make no very great difference and inflict no great hardship.

The Judge: There is nothing before the court to show that the witnesses are not willing to come down to Bombay. There is no affidavit.

Mr. Jardine admitted there was no affidavit, but he thought it was a point which could be judged of with or without an affidavit. Buldana was only about 30 miles from the railway station, and the difficulty of taking the witnesses to Akola would be very little, whereas the difficulty of bringing down the three hundred witnesses in Bombay would be immense, independently of the question of expense.

His Lordship said he would consider his decision and give it this (Monday) morning.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

The special jury have been summoned to attend to-morrow (Tuesday), when either the charge of murder against Manookjee Aslajee in the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, or that against Dharma Dewjee will be proceeded with, according to circumstances.

The court will sit again at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S CASE.

THE case against Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, late assistant manager of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, was called on before Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant against the accused. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Inverarity applied that the case be traversed to the next Sessions on the ground of the absence of an important witness from Bombay. The accused was not on bail, but was in custody. He was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of property, valued at Rs. 2,45,000, and cash of the value of Rs. 44,000. Mr. Reid believed that, when before the Magistrate, the accused wanted to plead guilty if the Magistrate had elected to deal with the matter instead of committing it to the Sessions. After the first hearing before the Magistrate, Mr. Slater, the manager, in consequence of information received of the serious illness of his wife at home, had to leave Bombay, but was expected to return within three months. After Mr. Slater's departure, the Magistrate framed certain charges against the accused; but Mr. Reid thought that Mr. Slater's attendance at the Sessions trial was necessary. The accused had filed a reply to Mr. Reid's affidavit, in which he denied having offered to plead guilty before the Magistrate, and expressed his belief that Mr. Slater would be away from Bombay for more than three months, as he had not taken a return passage by steamer, remarking that the Magistrate had intimated that a *prima facie* case could be made out without the evidence of Mr. Slater. The accused stated that he had suffered in health in consequence of his confinement in jail for some time, so that he thought it would be a great hardship upon him if the case was traversed.

The Judge: The application cannot be determined by what took place in the Magistrate's court.

Mr. Inverarity: But Mr. Slater is a most material witness.

His Lordship said he understood that the other witnesses could prove the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity said they could prove the case without Mr. Slater, but there was no knowing the accused might not make suggestions against the manager, which only that gentleman could answer. For instance, the accused might say that Mr. Slater was the person who gave him the money, so that it was important to have him in court, especially as he could speak to the position held by the accused, and as to his being in charge of the securities and Government paper, and to his having the key of the office safe in his custody. Mr. Slater would also be able to prove a material point that the key of the safe was handed to him by the accused when the discovery of the misappropriation of the company's property was made.

The Judge: Does that appear in Mr. Slater's deposition?

Mr. Inverarity, answering in the affirmative, said it was to meet any possible suggestions by the prisoner that they desired Mr. Slater's presence at the trial rather than from any wish that he should prove the case against the accused.

The Judge: I suppose you cannot read Mr. Slater's deposition?

Mr. Inverarity: No; he was not cross-examined.

The Judge: Was he not produced for cross-examination?

Mr. Inverarity said he was not prepared to press the point; and he should not like to tender the deposition as if it had been in one sense tendered. The learned counsel was quite ready to admit that it was a hardship for the prisoner to have the case hanging over him. Under Section 544 of the Criminal Procedure Code, however, his Lordship had the power to adjourn the case in the absence of a witness. There were thus two evils to choose from, the evil of the prisoner being kept in suspense, and the evil of his being tried in the absence of Mr. Slater. The learned counsel thought that the choice between the two evils should be determined by a consideration of the strength of the case against the accused; for if there was a strong *prima facie* case against him, it could be no hardship to him, and it would be rather to his benefit that he should spend the interval in jail, and this fact would be taken into consideration, if the accused should be convicted, at the time of passing sentence upon him. Regarding his guilt, the learned counsel would refer his lordship to the two letters attached to the information, which were in the handwriting of the accused himself.

Mr. P. M. Mehta strongly opposed the application on the ground that the accused had already been two months in jail. Mr. Slater did not leave Bombay until some few days after he had received a telegram of his wife's illness; and there was ample time for his cross-examination before the Magistrate or under commission. Instead of the accused being informed of Mr. Slater's departure, he was kept in entire ignorance of the matter. The learned counsel contended that the prosecution were not entitled, under the circumstances, to have the case traversed, as they had neglected to do what was right in order to have Mr. Slater's examination completed. With regard to what had been said of the strength of the case for the prosecution, the learned counsel did not think the court would attach any weight thereto, as the defence had not been entered into before the Magistrate. Mr. Inverarity had asked his Lordship to read the letters, in one of which, the accused had stated that he was not guilty of any intentional dishonesty.

Mr. Inverarity: He does not mean dishonesty in the present instance.

Mr. Mehta said his Lordship could not form any opinion of the guilt of the accused in the absence of his defence, and he contended that the application must fail, as Mr. Slater had not done all he should have done in the matter. The learned counsel trusted the court would not inflict upon the accused the additional hardship of sending him back to jail for a further period of three months, especially as it had not been stated by the other side that Mr. Slater was an absolutely material witness, and it had been partly admitted that other evidence could be brought forward by the prosecution.

The Judge: Is the offence a bailable one?

Mr. Mehta said it was practically not bailable, but the High Court had the power to admit the accused to bail.

Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Slater had not been cross-examined before the Magistrate on the 27th May last, because the accused had previously applied for an adjournment in order to examine certain books.

The Judge: There is no doubt that Mr. Slater, in leaving Bombay without giving notice to the prisoner, or giving him an opportunity to have had him cross-examined, had acted improperly. If the case was only between Mr. Slater and the prisoner, I should be very much impressed by the arguments addressed to me on behalf of the accused; but it must be borne in mind that the company are the real prosecutors; and therefore I have to consider the ends of justice that are involved. Mr. Slater, I think, must be considered to be a material witness, though I cannot quite say whether the evidence of that gentleman will alter or tend to the elucidation of the facts of the case. Under these circumstances, and after reading the letters and other documents, I do not think it would be advisable to proceed with the case in the absence of Mr. Slater, Therefore I make the order for the case to be traversed but am prepared to hear Mr. Inverarity on the question of admitting the accused to bail, as I think it would be a hardship to keep him in jail for another three months.

Mr. Inverarity left the matter in his lordship's hands.

The Judge: If I can be assured that the prisoner will be present to answer to his trial, I think I can allow bail, but in connection with the question I have to consider the wording of the letters, and therefore if I admit him to bail, it must be of a most substantial character such as would guarantee the attendance of the accused to take his trial at the next Sessions.

Mr. Inverarity raised no objection.

Mr. Mehta said if the amount was too heavy, the accused would be debarred from having the benefit of the bail. The learned counsel admitted that the bail should be of a substantial character; and he thought that, if his Lordship named a reasonable sum, it would secure the attendance of the accused.

The Judge fixed the amount of bail at Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Mehta said he was afraid it would be impossible for the accused to furnish that amount, and enquired if his Lordship could not alter it to Rs. 25,000 personal recognisance, and one surety for a like amount.

The Judge: The defalcations are so large that I do not think I can reduce the amount.

Mr. Mehta asked to be allowed to produce one or more sureties.

His Lordship saw no objection to that, and on Mr. Inverarity asking that the number of sureties should be limited, his Lordship limited it to five.

The case was then traversed to the September Sessions, the accused being released on furnishing sureties for Rs. 50,000 to stand his trial then.

A PARSEE SUIT FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

ON Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court to hear the case of Heerabai *vs.* Dhanjibhoy Bomanjee Kalfati, in which the petitioner, the wife of the respondent, prayed for a judicial separation and permanent alimony, to the extent of one-third of his income, and for the arrears of alimony from the 24th of August, 1883.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the petitioner, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the respondent.

The petition stated that the petitioner was married to the respondent on the 13th of May, 1876, and on the 24th of August, 1883, he falsely charged her with having committed adultery, and turned her out of his house. In 1883 he filed a suit, falsely charging that she had been guilty of adultery. The suit was dismissed, with costs, on the 5th March, 1884. The respondent, notwithstanding the dismissal, cruelly persisted in the false charge, and refused to cohabit with or to maintain the petitioner, who was therefore obliged to go and live with her parents. On the 22nd of April, 1890, the respondent forcibly removed her children, and had contributed nothing towards their support since 1883. He is a man of very large means, earning at least Rs. 3,000 a month, besides the income arising from his property and savings, which are very large. The petitioner is desirous of obtaining a judicial separation from her husband and an order for permanent alimony, which, she submitted, ought to be fixed at one-third of the respondent's income. She prayed that she might be awarded permanent alimony and that provision be made for her maintenance pending this suit, and that all necessary directions may be given and inquiries made for the purpose of ascertaining the respondent's income. She further prayed that an order might be made for arrears of alimony from the 24th August, 1883, and that the respondent might be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

The respondent denied that he had falsely charged the petitioner with having committed adultery, or that in the suit filed by him against her for a divorce he falsely charged her with having committed adultery. He admitted that the suit was dismissed on the 5th March, 1884, the majority of the delegates being of opinion that the adultery had not been proved. The respondent denied that he had cruelly persisted in the false charges of adultery against the petitioner. He further denied that he had refused to cohabit with or maintain the petitioner, or had entirely deserted her. She left the house where she was residing with him in the month of August, 1883, and had since resided separately from him and had never offered or asked to return to him. He had always been ready and willing to provide suitable maintenance for her whenever she required it; but she had never demanded such maintenance until she obtained a summons from the police court, which she afterwards withdrew; and the respondent believed that she had ample means to maintain herself. He denied that he forcibly removed her children from her, or that he removed them in order to spite her. He said that he took them away in order that they might be properly educated, and he had sent them to a school at Darjeeling. He denied that he was a man of very large means or that he earned Rs. 3,000 a month besides the income arising out of his savings and property. His father died on the 3rd of April last, and by his will he had made him his residuary legatee; but he did not yet know what property he would be entitled to under the will. He submitted that even if the allegations in the plaint were correct, the petitioner would not be entitled to a decree, and that in no event would she be entitled to a third of his income as alimony. He submitted that the Court had no power to decree the payment of arrears of alimony as claimed in the plaint; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The will of the respondent's father was read in court, and the respondent was the first witness called and examined as to his various sources of income. After his cross-examination by Mr Inverarity, the petitioner was examined in support of the prayer of the petition. The Hon. Mr. Lang then addressed the Court on behalf of the respondent, but his remarks were not finished when the Court adjourned until Saturday, the 11th prox.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

224-91—Chitnis, M and M—Bai Raliatbai vs Thacker Jaitha Chaturbhooj—In person—Part heard.
705-89—In person—Anna Maria Duarte and another vs A J Duarte and others—Bicknell and M—Part heard.
145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy—M, D, and J, P G and S, Crawford and Co, M E and H—Part heard.
316-87—Pestonji H and K—Hormusji Curseiji Dubash and another vs Bachoobai and others—J C C, L S F and N, P G and S, M D and J.
For Settlement of Issues.
363-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodar Jairam vs Waggi Koreji and another—Little S F and N.
For further directions on Commissioner's report.
450-89—Conroy and B—Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Allarakhia vs Haji Nurmahomed Haji Tarmahomed—Payne G and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Boda and another vs Damoder Anundji—J C Cama.
675-90—In person, a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.
59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajoonna and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.
438-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nensey vs Karmally Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and another—Little, S F, and N.
624-90—Roughton and B—Thakordas Jugjewandas and another vs Motiram Thakordas and others—Payne, G, and S.
36-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Ellapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Baloo and others.
505-89—Payne, G, and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—L, S, F, and N; M D and J; C and B; and Crawford and Co.
632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Sayaji Assana—Janardhan and A.
45-90—Crawford B and Co—A H Reed and another vs Bazunji Jehangir Buxey—In person.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY, 29th JUNE, 1891.
Festival of Sai nt Peter Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Com munion (Choral).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Hughes, Dy Surg Genl, Bo Med Service, on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Nicholetts, Major, 5th Bo L I, on duty, to Deolali.

JUNE 28.

Hughes, Dy Surg Genl, Bo Medical Service, from leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V R.
Bombay, 29th June 1891.

A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Headquarters at 6 o'clock, this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 29th June, 1891.

1. There will be a meeting of Officers and non-Commissioned Officers at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-20 p.m., to-day.

All are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

ONE of the results of the explorations of the Burma Siam Boundary Commission, which have just concluded, is the discovery that the great river Meikong is wholly unsatisfactory as an eastern boundary of British Burma, and that from a military point of view it is quite untenable. The point for the Government of India now to decide is whether this State is to be included in British Burma or not. On the one hand, there is the indisposition to cross the Meikong and the desire to avoid giving offence to the Siamese; on the other, there is the opinion of the Commission that the river as a frontier at this point is useless, and the fact that the State was recently subject to Burma.

A WRITER in the *United Service Magazine* for this month sounds a loud note of alarm concerning the condition of affairs in Southern Africa. He roundly declares that "war in Africa will certainly be upon us before many months, if not weeks, have passed over our heads. It will be the final struggle for the supremacy in South Africa of the Dutch and English races." He places no trust whatever in the promises of President Kruger to stop the purposed Koer trek to the north into our protected territories, not because the President is not honest, but because he has not the power, even when he is backed up by the Volksraad and its £500 fine on any Boer crossing the border.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Whitefield 1,560 tons, Captain P Dalziel, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Redcar, 1,128 tons, Captain John Waller, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Stratholyde, 2,150 tons, Captain L White, sailed on Saturday last for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Lansdowne Tower, 2,071 tons, Captain W R Stuart, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Kt Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J J G Mathews, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s. s. Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain C E Baker, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr J W Hepworth as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE British s s Darlington, 1,625 tons, Captain E Gibb, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Suez, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE British s s Karoon, 1,422 tons, Captain G A Freeman, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T.M. Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. Rustom M Dustoor, Mr. Ahmed bin Abdool as cabin and 65 dock passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday with the Italian s.s. Po from Genoa and Naples:—Col R. B. Ch. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Bossoni, Mr. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Zuberchecker, Mr. Luder, and Mr Cahill and seven deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. St. Enoch	3747	Ogilvie	A	F Muir & Co
" Nedjed	1692	Newey	D	R Nixon & Co
" Iran	2116	Delargy	E	E. Bates & Co.
" Oriental	939	Forbes	F	B I S N Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	.....
S.S. Eden Hall	3273	Jones	L	E Bates & Co
" Elmete	1276	Williamson	M	B Craig and Co.
" Strathclyde	2151	White	N	W&A Graham & Co.
" County of York	1477	Wylie	O	B Craig & Co.
" Timor	1363	Yule	P	J Mackintosh & Co
" W. Hall	1885	Kilvert	Alongside	K Nixon & Co
" Nerano	1854	Skipper	Off side	F Muir & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
" L. Tower	2071	Stewart	3	F Muir & Co
" Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O S N Co
" Amphitrite	2488	Vidos	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Drumfels	1563	Steidetman	9	K Nixon & Co
" Crathorn	1773	Crombie	11	W & A Graham & Co
" B. Hall	2491	Barnes	12	E Bates & Co
" Accomac	1529	Chambers	16	The Captain
" Calder	400	Taylor	18	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Darlington (s)	Gibb	Suez, June 13.
	Oriental (s)	Stewart	London, June 5.
28	Po (s)	Anfosso	Genoa, June 10.
	Flambro (s)	Grinold	Port Said, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, &c.
	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Jeddah, &c.
	Chelydra (s)	Gould	Marseilles.
	Fanny Skaifield (b)	Turner	Colombo.
	Kt. Commander (s)	Thomas	Havre.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Antwerp.
	Redcar (s)	Waller	Havre.
	Strathclyde (s)	White	Amsterdam.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.
28	L. Tower (s)	Stuart	Antwerp.
	Canton (s)	Baker	China.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Whitefield (s)	Dalziel	Havre.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Darlington, for Port Said.
" Karoon, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
23	Goa s	Windebank..Moulmein, June 16.
	Emphratos s	Butler.....Rangoon, June 15.
	Katoria s	Harrington..Rangoon, June 19.
	Nizam s	Banks.....Bombay, June 3.
24	Himalaya s	Foster.....Bombay, May 23.
	Laomene ship	Randall.....Hamburg, March 13.

DEPARTURE.

June 23.—Steamers Rauenthaler, Scindia and Booldana, and barque Pharo.
June 24.—Steamers Rewa and Gairloch, and ship Buckingham.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Drumfels s—20 packages earthenware, E Peermahomed; 20 cases soap, A Thavurbhoy; 150 boxes candles, and 10 packages oilmenstores, &c, S Heptoola.
ClanMacdonald s—20 cases writing states, E Mahomedally; 5 barrels lubricating oil, S Jadowjee.
Hispania s—47 casks empty sodawater bottles, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ebro s—15 cases oilmenstores, Dinshaw Burjorjee; 21 packages lamps, E Heptoola; 50 cases candles, T Sooltanally.
Canton s—11 cases provisions

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd July next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to plate, glass and crockery ware, very handsome chandeliers, Tucker's Argand lamps, rich Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. B. L. COOPER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Essan bin Curtas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th July next, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two Bungalows and the stables standing thereon fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 5,431-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 491, new No. a-13383, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 32-3563, 3-7-3568, 1-375, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitokar, and partly by portion of old race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 9562 and 3563, and on the south by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FAZENDARI.

Under instruction from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in suit No. 565 of 1889 (Dhunbaijee vs. Nowrojee Bomanjee and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, at 4 p.m.

All the fazendari, right, title, and interest in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Old Sonapore Lane, containing by admeasurement 3,837 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 267, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Dhunbaijee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of Luxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao, Juggonath Sunkersett, on the east by the property of Hurrichand Moroba, Nanabhoy Moroba, and Dinanath Moroba, and partly by property of Sitabai, wife of Hariba Dhonduba, and others, on the south partly by the property of Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee, partly by Old Sonapore Lane, and partly by property of Hormusjee Limjee Bottlewalla, and on the west partly by property of Hajee Ebrahim and others, and partly by the property of Hormasjee Limjee Bottlewalla.

The property yields a fazandari rent of Rs. 351-14-9 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co , attorneys for the Special Commissioner and Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 29, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 case 30 table clocks with music.
95 coils best fibre rope, 1½ to 4 inches.
25 coir rugs, 2 cases colour, 2 cases cutlery, and 1 case hardware.
2 cases 20 rolls leather belting, 2½ and 3 inches.
60 „ Wrexham Pilsener beer, in quarts and pints.
30 „ Eagle Pilsener beer, in quarts and pints.
6 „ Brown Beer champagne.
2 „ Embroidered velvet caps.
5 „ Octaves whiskey.
A large number of books, pictures, &c.
By order of the executor of the late Bai Ruttanbai, daughter of Mr. Framjee Merwanjee Setna—
A quantity of furniture, consisting of bedstead, tables, chairs, cupboard, &c.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Haji Ismail.
M D B 523—42-56 15 cases soap, per Eden Hall.
M D B 22—2 cases pencils, per Imperator.
M D B 461—1-20 20 cases soap, per Werneth Hall.
On account and at the risk of Ismail Haji Mahomed—
P. 315—2 cases each 4 nets steel trunks.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdoolally Essabhoy—
A. S. 757—1 case gold thread.
On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Pekin—
B B and B 12254—1 case gilt mouldings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built single-seated brougham, with brake.
1 strong and light second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 „ „ office-shigram.
1 bay pony gelding, 13·2, very fast, up to weight, and believed perfectly sound.
1 English-built park-phaeton, with moveable seat and coach-box, by Kesterton.
1 English-built open phaeton by Henry.
1 safety tricycle.

SALE OF DIAMOND.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Alibhai Tyebkhan, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Perosha Eduljee Sakhidas, and Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kelawala, of Messrs. P. N. Kelawala and Co.—

One packet of diamonds.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY CHINAWARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst, at 3p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room an invoice of fancy Chinaware, consisting of medallians, vases, figures, busts, groups, swings, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ripon Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Komp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and rosewood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Hink's table and hanging lamps, nearly new Ariston, Wilcox and Gibb's sewing machine on stand, strong built oval shaped office shigram, English-built open carriage, strong bay horse, set of harness, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mr. A. SPANION.

The above is on view.

SALE OF SHOW CASES WITH SLIDING DOORS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th June at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Rampart Row, in the premises of of Messrs. Mackay and Co.

Sliding door teakwood large show cases, and cupboard handsome wardrobe, mirrors, a quantity of teak and dealwood tables, chairs, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd July. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Munjee Kessowjee—

About 95 bales 39 inches, 37½-38 yards grey shirtings.
„ 15 „ 47 „ 38 „ „
„ 668 „ 38 39 „ 38-38½ „ „

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 29, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30 instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweeping, waste paper, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd July, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases colored lady's cloth.
1 „ dress materials.
1 „ white checks.
1 „ colored felt cloth.
3 „ white shirtings.
1 „ „ mulls.
9 „ „ jaconets.
2 „ „ dhooties.
4 „ indigo prints.
11 bales grey dhooties.
3 „ grey shirtings.
75 casks stout in pints.
20 „ alloa brewery stout.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 23, 1891.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY ;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA ;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DOONGREE COLEE OR CHINCH BUNDER SEA ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhimjee Purdhan, an insolvent, and by order of the mortgagees Cullianjee Dossa and Bhanjee Khimjee, and on account and risk of the said mortgagor, Bhimjee Purdhan, the undermentioned properties on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p.m. The sale is made in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the deed of mortgage, dated the 10th day of April, 1890, and made between the said Bhimjee Purdhan of the one part and the said Cullianjee Dossa and Bhanjee Khimjee of the other part.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Doongree Colee or Chinch Bunder Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1214 and new No. 6948, old Survey No. 106, new Survey No. 2701, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 30 and 32, Ward B No. 1078 (1), and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five and six-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the aforesaid Doongree Colee or Chinch Bunder Sea Road, on or towards the west partly by the house of Khoja Mahomedbhoy Dama and partly by the house of Memon Ebrahim bin Esmail and others, on or towards the south by the house of Rama Pedroo, and on or towards the north by the house of Sh. Hirjee Ookerda and Nagjee Dewrauth, and are now in the occupation of the said Bhimjee Purdhan and others.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground or land, with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at Doongree Colee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine and six-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1219, new No. 6955, old Survey No 106 and new Survey No. 2701, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward 1077 B, Street Nos. 26-28, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Sat Tad or Doongree Colee Street, on or towards the west by the house of Khoja Ahmed Habib, on or towards the north by the public passage and the hereinbefore firstly described hereditaments and premises belonging to the said Bhimjee Purdhan, and on or towards the south by the house of Thucker Passe Cullianjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office in Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE PATENT MEDICINE DRUGS, MEDICINE, PHENYLE, EMPTY PHIALS, INK, MATERIAL, CUPBOARDS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Fazul Abba, Shaikh Lukmanjee Shaikh and Tyeball Husonali, traded as Mohsinali & Co., insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th July, 1891, at 2 p.m., at No. 22½, Nagdevi Street (Barbhaya Mohola) opposite the Post Office, consisting patent medicine, syrups, acids, pulvis, liquors liniment, oil lemon, tinctures, powder, and liquid medicines, roots, zinci sulph, extracts, Goa powder, Franz Josef water, lincum chloratum, ammonia, phenyle, tow, empty phials, and ink bottles, measure glasses, tunnels, galli pots, chip boxes, pill boxes, corks, filter papers, test tubes, weighing scale, cupboards, table, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 29, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

AN advance of ⅜ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday at 95⅜ ; and the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was further reduced by ⅛, making it 2½ per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at 1½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105½. Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher at 45⅞d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination ; and in New York, the metal was still worth 101 cents per oz., with Exchange as on Thursday. Special allotments of Bills were made by the Indian Council yesterday, say 7½ lakhs on Calcutta, ½ lakh on Bombay, and ½ a lakh on Madras at 1s. 5¼ to 9-16d., the higher rate being 3-16d. above the extreme price obtained for the extra Bills placed on Thursday and 5-16d. higher than Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Banks' buying rate on India, however, remained at 1s. 5 1-16d. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £20,000 in Gold to this port ; and £10,000 in Silver for Calcutta. Braziers' Copper was 10s. dearer, at £62-10 per ton ; Yellow Metal was ¼ higher, at 7¼. In Paris, French Rentes were unchanged at 95 ; Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·25½.

To-day's telegrams advise no further change in Silver in London ; but in New York a decline of ¼ cent has taken place, at 100⅞, with Exchange unaltered. London Stock Exchange quotations show no change ; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills has been reduced ⅛, while on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it has been put up to the same extent. About £300,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India has been advanced to 1s. 5 3 1-6d.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed was quiet but steady : but Bombay seeds was 6d. per quarter lower, to arrive, at 42s. ex-quay, the spot price, however, being unaltered at the same quotation. Wheat was quiet at a further decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 9½d. and 7s. 9d. per cental, respectively, ex-quay, Soft Red being 1d. lower, at 7s. 8d. ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,620,000 quarters, or 220,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet and Arrivals dull. The total Sales reached 14,000 bales, inclusive of 500 bales of East Indian. Spot prices were quite unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, except the most distant, in which the advance was 3-64d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4 7-16d. for June, and 4 21-32d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed firm, both generally and for Surats, the Sales having been large for a Saturday, at 12,000 bales, but again including only 500 East Indian. The price of spot Mid-Americans has advanced 1-16d., say to 4 9-16d. per lb., and Arrivals are higher to the same extent in all positions, except the most distant, in which the advance is 3 64d. The Imports are 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales ; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 53,000 bales. The Imports were 16,000 bales more, at 51,000 bales. The total stock had decreased by 7,000 bales ; but, as it stood yesterday, was 241,000 bales more than at the same time last year, and 347,000 bales heavier than in 1889. The total Visible Supply had decreased by 90,000 bales during the week ; and of East Indian Cotton there were 36,000 bales less in sight ; the figures which we give below now showing an increase in the total Supply of 776,000 bales as against last year, and of 989,000 bales compared with the year before ; and in the case of Surats, a decrease of 106,000 bales, and an increase of 109,000 bales, in the same comparison, respectively. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday ; and compared with the rate ruling last year at the same time showed an advance of 1⅞d., while it was 1 9-16d. above that quoted in 1889. Arrivals had moved up 1-32d. to 1-16d. during the week.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday remained at 8⅜ cents ; but September Futures were 3 points lower, at 8·18 cents. The total Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports now show an increase of 1,088,000 bales compared with last season, and of 1,344,000 bales as against 1888-89. The quantity in sight yesterday was 8,470,000 bales, against 8,450,000 bales visible at the end of last week. There has been no change in the spot price to-day ; but Futures for September are 10 points higher at 8·28 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	16,000	3,000	3,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	15,000	11,000	8,000
„ „ Continent	6,000	1,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,827,000	5,739,000	5,483,000
„ Exports to U. K. do	3,220,000	2,741,000	2,707,000
„ to Continent do	2,414,000	2,019,000	1,894,000
„ Stock in the Ports	309,000	132,000	197,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,559,000	1,774,410	1,560,910
„ „ Surats	516,000	621,600	406,730
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,163,000	921,610	816,060
„ London	15,000	12,000	18,000
American afloat	60,000	12,000	8,000
East Indian „	25,000	52,000	55,000
Total	1,263,000	997,610	897,060
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	6⅜d.	6 1-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 5-8d.	4 11-16d.	4⅝d.
Difference	4⅝d.	1 11-16d.	1 11-16d.

There has been next to nothing doing in the staple in our local market to-day, the only business reported being 200 bales of Ujein taken for export, at Rs. 140 ; and 300 bales of Karanja Ginned, bought by the Mills, at Rs. 164-74 per candy. The feeling has been quiet, and prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent for export to-day. The tone of the former market has been steady, and that of the latter quiet ; but prices show no change in any descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,930	bales.
Wheat	62,795	owt.
Linseed	14,947	„
Rapeseed	3,016	„
Poppyseed	3,254	„
Groundnuts	642	„
Castor seeds	3,503	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged and very quiet ; and no fresh business has transpired to-day, except a few re-lets at yesterday's rates.

EXCHANGE has been firmer to-day, and rates are 1-16d. higher. Very little business has been done ; but we hear of some Mercantile Bills having been placed, for August delivery, at 1s. 5 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits ; some Bank Demand, for December-January delivery, at 1s. 5 11-16d ; and some Telegraphic, for early July transfer, at 1s. 5 15-32d. The market closed firm at the following rates for ready business :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 23-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·86¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not shown much movement, the market having been steady during the greater part of the day at yesterday's final rates for Fours. At the close, however, an advance of 1-16 per cent. was attained, quotations being 108 for Money and Tuesday's Settlement, and 107⅞ for the 30th July Account, 109 is still nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been something doing in Cotton Mill and Press Shares to-day, in most cases at rates favouring sellers ; but the market generally keeps quiet and steady at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ higher at 962½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CARLYON—SPEDDING—June 2, at St George's Hanover-square, Thomas Baxter, son of late Rev C W Carlyon, Rector of St Just's, in Roseland, to Florence Mary, daughter of R Deey Spedding, B C S, Commissioner, Agra Division, N W P, India.

GROUT—BECHER—June 4, at St Phillip's, Sydenham, Joseph Osborn, son of late Joseph Grout, of The Mount, Braughing, Herts, to Rose Blanche, daughter of Maj-Gen A Becher, of Lexington, Sydenham, late of Bombay Staff Corps.

JONES—BLANCHARD—June 3, at St Mary's, Alverstoke, John George Jones, Capt R N, H M S, Malabar, to Harriette, daughter of late James Fleming Blanchard, Truro, Nova Scotia.

MURRAY—PEYTON—May 23, at St Luke's Church, Jersey, Lieut H B Murray (3th Pioneers), Bengal Staff Corps, son of late Maj-Gen R Murray, C S I, to Kate Mary, daughter of late Capt J W Peyton, R N.

SPOTTISWOODE—PROWER—June 9, at St Peter's, Cranley gardens, Henry Phillipson Spottiswoode, son of late Major-Gen A C Spottiswoode, Bengal Army, to Beatrice, daughter of late John Elton Mervyn Prower, of Purton, Wilts, and Ashburn-place, S W.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—June 4, at St James's Park, Croydon, Georgiana, daughter of late G Alexander, M D, H E I C S, aged 57.

ASHBURNER—June 9, at Kensington-park-gardens, S Ashburner, son of late Luke Ashburner, of Bombay, aged 75.

HARPER—June 3, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Edith, daughter of G Harper, late of Calcutta, aged 16.

HASSARD—June 10, at Caversham, near Reading, Margaret, wife of Col R D Hassard, Retired, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 65.

LITTLEJOHN—June 4, at Clifton, Rev W D Littlejohn, for thirty-five years Vicar of Sydenham, Oxon, and formerly of the 71st Bengal Native Infantry, H E I C S, aged 83.

SAPPE—June 6, at Gloucester-terrace, W Brand Sapte, C B, late of Bengal Civil Service, aged 63.

SCOBIE—May 31, at Smoaside, Sutherlandshire, Bessie Mackay, daughter of late Capt M J Scobie, H E I C S, aged 32.

WOOLLEY—June 11, at Shepherd's Bush, General R Woolley, Madras Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEETHAM—June 24, at Sunnysite, Darjeeling, the wife of W H Cheetham, of a son.

CRADOCK—June 20, at Benares, the wife of H E Cradock, of a son.

DE LA RIVIERE-CATANIA—June 12, at Fyzabad, the wife of T W de la Riviere-Catania, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

HUDDLESTON—June 23, at Tundla, the wife of H B Huddleston, of a daughter.

SHERIDAN—June 13, at Rolaston, Naini Tal, the wife of F H Sheridan, Military Works Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOLST—June 19, at Cawnpore, of heat apoplexy, Mr J A Bolst, Carriage Examiner, late E I Railway, Tundla, aged 48 years.

HISCOX—June 19, at Anantapur, Rachel Beatrice, the beloved daughter of Grace and William Hiscox, aged 19 years, 3 months and 8 days.

JOHN—June 21, at Landour, Mussoorie, Nicholas Anthony John, Proprietor, A John & Co, Agra, aged 58 years.

SCHNARRE—June 19, at Gotacamund, Hubert Alfred Peake, the dearly loved child of Alfred and Hattie Schnarre, aged 2 months and 23 days.

UNDERWOOD—June 21, at Poonamallee Station Hospital, of consumption, Corporal William Pettitz, of the 19th Field Battery, R A.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891.

THERE is a good deal of Indian interest in the paper on the defences of the Empire, which Sir Charles Dilke publishes in the *Fortnightly Review*. While admitting that the present Indian Army defends the country well enough as matters stand, he maintains that it is too costly, especially if we have regard to the probability that it may have to be increased as time goes on. There are those who, believing that early and provident fear is the mother of safety, would be glad to increase the permanent British force to a hundred thousand men, but they are neither tax-payers nor Ministers of Finance. The writer of the paper does not venture to lay down a maximum or a minimum, but he holds for reasons which are plausible enough that we must look forward to an increase of our military strength. And as the army under the present system is very costly—undoubtedly it is the most costly army in the world—any increase on its present basis would involve a strain on Indian resources which, to use his expression, "our popularity is too weak to stand." Of course the military expert will say that when the security of a country is at stake, it is not popularity but military strength which will be found most to the purpose. General Skobeloff was frank enough to inform the world that if the Russian army seeks to enter India, it must come, as Tamerlane did, with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other. Burthensome as a large army may be, the fire and sword of an invading host would be even less "popular." Sir Charles puts the case for an increase of the army in India very forcibly. Putting aside contemptuously the notion that if England can keep the seas she can dispense with armies, Sir Charles points out that even supposing that as the ultra-naval school desire the navy be made strong enough to seal up all the ports of possible enemies, and thus prevent invasion, or the destruction of trade, and guard all the coaling stations, still ships cannot defend India on its north-west frontier. If the present army which costs India seventeen millions sterling a year requires to be strengthened, either that amount must be exceeded, or a different system must be established. He differs from Lord Randolph Churchill and others who are of opinion that it will be possible to come to terms with Russia, and bring about a disarmament. It will be impossible to rely with safety upon any promises; a disarmament which would be real for India would be illusory with regard to Russia. It must be admitted that it would be somewhat difficult to arrange a rateable reduction of forces between two empires, one of which maintains an army of about two hundred and twenty thousand men on a peace footing, while the other has four hundred and eleven thousand infantry, eighty-five thousand cavalry combatants, sixty-eight thousand artillery, twenty thousand sappers, thirty-five thousand military train—in all six hundred and twenty thousand men commanded by twenty-eight thousand officers. It would of course be quite impossible for Russia to put even a fourth part of this huge force on the Afghan frontier, but that is not the question. It may be conceded that whether an amicable and politic understanding be come to Russia or not, any proposals for mutual disarmament would be likely to end in disillusion.

Sir Charles' argument is that Russia will in course of time establish herself within striking distance of India, complete her railways and other preparations, and consequently our Indian Army cannot remain as it is under existing conditions. As an increase under the present system means a drain upon the Indian Budget which it would be practically impossible to meet a separate army, which would cost less than that maintained under the present system, would give the additional strength required without unduly burdening the resources of the country. The comparative economy of a separate army is not disputed. There would be far less moving about of men, for of course the present term of service which is a compromise between English and Indian needs would be extended for the separate army. He suggests that the fullest right of exchange should be allowed with the Home Service, and the new army might be known as the Indian branch of the service. The Indian army would provide the garrisons for places "across the seas"—the strong places east of Gibraltar, Marines and coloured troops aiding. The Home army, relieved for the most part of Foreign duty, might then become a short service army, at all events so far as the infantry is concerned. The cavalry and artillery even on the armed nation system are being gradually organised on a different footing to that which is found to be sufficient for infantry. The tendency is to keep those two branches on what is practically a war-footing even in time of peace. Sir Charles dwells upon the growing importance of powerful artillery, which is especially needed for the support and encouragement of infantry who have to stand against good troops. From his own experience in the Franco-German war, and from all that he has read since, he has been taught that "young troops ill-trained, but well-officered and commanded, and supported by a powerful artillery, can stand against good troops, but that the worse trained the troops the more in number should be their field guns." This is said without any direct reference to the Indian part of the problem of Imperial defence, to which alone we now refer. But it is impossible to ignore the bearing of this experience—that infantry which is not of the very best material must be strongly supported by artillery—upon the fact that the hundred thousand men of the native army—which alone Sir Charles Dilke considers fit to stand shoulder to shoulder with British soldiers in an encounter with Russian troops—have no artillery of their own. The proportion of guns to the seventy-four thousand British troops in India is scarcely equal to that which obtains in other European armies. It is not to be supposed that the twelve thousand men of the Royal Artillery are more than sufficient for co-operation with the fifty-two thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry in the European army.

This is a weak point in the existing organization, and it is astonishing that it has not claimed more attention at the hands of well-informed critics. It would be absolutely reckless to trust to the desperate chance of obtaining the necessary guns from England in time of war. Sir Charles Dilke shows in some detail that England is dangerously deficient in the artillery needed to give cohesion and strength to whatever force could be collected to meet an enemy contemplating a dash upon London in the temporary absence of the fleet, as for instance while repairing damages after a victory. Counting all the guns available, it is doubtful whether twenty batteries, or a hundred and twenty guns in all, could be at once put in the field to sustain the 60,000 Home troops to be concentrated for the defence of the capital. Any of the army corps in France or Germany could put in the field a nearly equal number of guns with more behind to follow. At the highest calculation the number of guns in Great Britain is two hundred and eighty-eight. It is not to be supposed that in a time of war any of these guns will be spared for India. It is an additional flaw in the military situation in this country, that India which in the last century could and did cast large ordnance fairly sufficient for the needs of the age, has not now a single factory capable of building a gun, or of relining or otherwise repairing one. The replenishment of the Indian arsenals is entirely dependent on the leisure and convenience of the authorities in London, who are unable even in time of peace to provide the few guns required to make the Bombay defences of any use. Is it to be imagined that in time of war and peril, with a possible scare of invasion in England, any thought would be given to the requirements of India? But the best will in the world would not prove of much avail in these days, when events march so rapidly. India is six thousand miles from India by the Suez Canal route, and twelve thousand by that of the Cape of Good Hope, which the best authorities consider to be that on which alone it would be prudent to count. How precarious would be the position and how full of anxiety the mind of the general in command of the menaced frontier, under conditions which can be readily conceived? With a separate army, stronger and less costly than that which now costs so much, and an Indian Woolwich, where all the machinery of war can be turned out as needed without reference to the pressure on the Home arsenals, India could look on with calm indifference while other Powers waste their substance in furtherance of chimerical schemes.

IT is satisfactory to find that the *Indian Spectator* while approving of the memorial of the Presidency Association against Mr. Webb's appointment to be Third Presidency Magistrate, admits that the principle on which such appointments should be made is that the man best qualified by experience and otherwise should be chosen. It is asked whether this principle is acted in all cases or when natives are concerned? If it be not the fault is not ours; we have always contended that it is the only sound principle, and that to give a post to a man on the ground that he is a European or that he is a Native, irrespective of the question of fitness is not only an administrative mistake, but a political blunder. Our contemporary is quite in error in supposing that we uphold this principle on the present occasion because convenience in this particular case demands it. We have always insisted that the aphorism the "tools to the men who can use them" is of universal application, and has in this country the additional recommendation that its observance puts appeals to racial antipathies out of court. We did not ask the Association to point out where and when it had been laid down by Government that the post of Presidency Magistrates belongs to the Uncovenanted or Provincial Service, for no controversy has arisen on that point since the temporary appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevy to that bench. What we pointed out was that the Public Service Commission, when reporting in favour of the Uncovenanted or Provincial Service being essentially (what it has always been) a Native Service, did not express any opinion as to the appointments in the Presidency Court. As a matter of fact two out of the three Presidency Magistrates have for many years past been Natives.

ALL who have ever visited Ceylon or are interested in that "Gem of the Ocean" should not fail to read the recently published autobiography of the late Major Skinner, of whom it may be said that he found the island without roads and left it with a splendid net-work of communications that excites universal admiration. Major Skinner's career was in many respects a remarkable one, and even people who are not connected with Ceylon will find much to interest them in the pleasantly-written story of his busy life. Major Skinner owed the success he achieved entirely to his own exertions, and in reading how, in spite of great disadvantages, he forced his

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REFORM MOVEMENT IN PERSIA.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The *Times* states that a Liberal Constitutional Reform movement has commenced in Persia and his Majesty the Shah has been petitioned in favour thereof.

Forty arrests have been made with the object of stifling the movement.

GOLD SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 26.

The shipments of gold from New York to Europe during the week amounted in value to close upon five and a half million dollars, most of it being intended for Berlin and Paris.

THE SILVER COINAGE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26.

Mr. Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, states that it has been decided to coin trade dollar bars into Standard silver dollars to the extent of five million dollars. The operation will probably require four months to complete, and Mr. Foster announces that therefore the continued coinage of silver dollars as heretofore is impracticable for the present.

THE CORN DUTIES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 26.

The agitation in favour of the repeal of the corn duties is spreading in Germany in consequence of the increasing dearness of provisions generally.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. SPURGEON.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist Minister, is dangerously ill.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

The *Times* states that at the present moment there are one thousand educated Jews in St. Petersburg, who are reduced to absolute beggary, all the professions being closed to them.

Baron Hirsch is proceeding with his scheme for founding Jewish colonies in the Argentine Republic and in Palestine.

An exodus of four thousand Jews from the South of Russia has commenced.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 27.

An order has been issued prohibiting the Russian Press from referring to the treatment of the Jews.

THE ZALINSKI GUN SURPASSED.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A private trial has taken place at Manchester of a pneumatic gun charged with a compressed air cartridge, the invention of an English engineer, named Bott. The discharge is noiseless, smokeless, and there is no recoil. In the opinion of those present at the trial it surpasses the Zalinski gun.

THE REVOLT IN YEMEN.

Further particulars of the rising of Assyrs in Yemen state that the revolt is increasing, the nomads having joined the insurgents. The Turkish troops sent to suppress the insurrection have again been defeated, and the Arab reinforcements have proved unreliable. It is feared by the Porte that the rising will assume a religious aspect.

A NEW CHILIAN PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 27.

Advices received here to-day state that Don Claudio Vicuna has been proclaimed President of the Chilian Republic.

A SERIOUS STRIKE IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A strike has commenced amongst the [illegible] Dublin affecting the dockers, millers, [illegible]ailway men. The grain ships now [illegible]ort remain unloaded, and a scarcity of [illegible]read.

FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 27.

Leave has now been opened for troops remaining in the Miranzai and Black Mountain Country. Officers who can be spared will be allowed the leave due to them.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

The Nizam's Government has subscribed one hundred pounds towards the international Hygienie Congress.

THE MANIPUR TRIALS.

The final sentence passed upon the Aiya Parel Major and Sammu Khan Colonel for their part in the Manipur affair is that they be confined during the pleasure of the Government.

THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

A DEPUTATION NEGATIVED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The general committee of the Corporation have negatived the proposal that Dr. Simpson should be deputed to England as the Corporation's representative at the Hygienic Congress. The matter comes up again on Thursday before a full meeting of the members of the Corporation, when the Chairman proposes that the general committee's decision be rejected that Mr. Simpson be deputed to the Congress and that the Corporation pay Rs. 2,000 towards his expenses.

DEATH OF MR. FAWCETT, M.C.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

Mr. G. W. Fawcett, Madras Civil Service, died here yesterday from fever.

CONSECRATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The new Roman Catholic Bishop of Vizagapatam will be consecrated there on the 26th proximo. The Archbishop of Madras will be the consecrating prelate, who will be assisted by the Co-adjutor Archbishop of Pondicherry and the Bishop of Nagpore.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Ootacamund in the middle of July for Mysore, Belgaum, Bellary, and Secunderabad. He will go to Burma in November.

THE DELAYED MONSOON.

INTENSE HEAT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Heavy rain fell last night. The storm was purely local, and the accompanying conditions do not indicate a burst of the monsoon. The temperature has been very sensibly affected during the intense heat in the past fortnight. Twelve Europeans, in all, have died of apoplexy, though very many more were attacked.

ANXIETY AT BHOWNUGGER.

BHOWNUGGER, JUNE 27.

The first shower, which fell on the 16th June, amounted to nine cents. Since then the heat has been intense and oppressive. Occasional flashes of lightning occurred, and stray clouds were observed at six yesterday morning. The sky was much overcast, threatening to pour down the whole day; but there was only drizzling rain for half-an-hour, which was registered at nine cents. To-day the sky assumes—now a threatening aspect, and now clearing up, but cloudy for the most part. The south-west monsoon has been blowing violently, but fitfully From all signs people expect a speedy burst here.

PROSPECTS AT BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, JUNE 27.

No monsoon has appeared yet and rice is suffering in consequence. Prices have a little risen. It is cloudy, but there is no rain.

THE BURST AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, JUNE 28.

The monsoon set in on Thursday night, heralded by a sharp thunderstorm and followed by a heavy shower. Eighty-three cents were registered, and the skies have been cloudy since; but no rain has fallen. All anxiety, however, appears to be at an end, and there is every sign of our getting more rain. Prices of food-grains went up a little, but it is hoped they will soon resume their normal level.

NO RAIN IN THE N.-W. P.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

The weather here is very oppressive, causing some cases of heat appoplexy. Clouds are hanging about, but no rain.

PERISHING CROPS IN GANJAM.

Locusts have devastated gingelly, castor-oil, cotton, and red-gram crops in some parts of the Ganjam District. There has been no monsoon yet. All crops sown, in anticipation of the normal burst of the monsoon, have perished.

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai arrived here from Colombo this evening.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra from Hongkong left this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera ..... 3⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5 1-16d.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account.. 95⅞

3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78

4½ per cent. „ 79½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 105¼

Bar Silver 45⅞

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	52,000	bales.
„ „ Surats.....	3,000	„
„ Imports of Cotton.....	51,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	13,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton.....	1,163,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	120,000	„
„ Stock in London	15,000	„

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered....	1 5	1 95	2 25	5 37
Saturday, June 27.....	0 0	0 00	0 3	0 2
Sunday, June 28	10 59	6 20	6 17	1 7
Total....	11 64	8 15	8 45	6 46
Total fall to 28th June, 1890.....	28 31	29 63	34 30	22 62
Total fall to 28th June, 1889.....	18 11	21 96	21 30	19 79

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

NOTES FROM LANOWLI.

A CORRESPONDENT, who sympathises with the panic-stricken people in Bombay, writes:—All those who want to be nicely cooled down should take a run up to either Lanowli or Khandalla. We are now in good wholesome pure ozone mists, which damp one a little when in them, but walking during the day is so pleasant as it is on the Scotch Hills and in the Scotch mist. Bombay Scotsmen please note. The travellers' bungalow is in apple-pie order and ready to receive any panting visitor from the Plains. The Lanowli Hotel I believe has had an influx of visitors this week, although nearly everyone fled last week after an hour's downpour of rain, a very foolish move, as after the first rain this place and Khandalla are delightful. Only be provided with good walking boots and warm clothing. Bring up a few medicines in case of necessity. There are a few ladies still up in the bungalows besides other visitors at the hotel. It is to be hoped that next year the postal arrangements will be better, for it is trying to have to wait nearly three days for a reply to one's letters. For instance I wrote to Bombay on Wednesday an urgent note, direct to my chemist, to send me up a preparation I wanted. The card was posted to go down by the 12 o'clock train. The parcel has only been delivered to me this morning (Friday.) It is the same way with letters. This is very serious.

DR. LAWRIE'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your kindly allowing me, in your next issue, to intimate to members of the medical profession in Bombay that Surgeon-Major Lawrie, of Hyderabad, will deliver an address on the scientific aspects of the chloroform question, on Monday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 5 o'clock. A discussion will probably follow the address. The meeting will be held in the F. D. Petit Laboratory. All members of the profession who are interested in the subject are cordially invited to be present and take part in the proceedings. Not being in a position to act sooner in the matter I am obliged to issue this collective invitation, and at short notice.—Yours, &c.,

W. GRAY.

Grant Medical College, June 27, 1891.

AT Christie's the other day, an ivory revolving chair, which was brought from India by Warren Hastings, and presented by him to Queen Charlotte, was sold for 110 gs. It would be interesting, says *Truth*, to learn how this chair (which was originally in the private apartments at Windsor Castle) ever came into a sale room. Until Prince Albert caused a catalogue to be compiled of the contents of Windsor Castle there was nothing to prevent people from stealing things, and George IV. is known to have taken advantage of the chaotic confusion which then prevailed respecting the Crown property to give away an enormous number of valuable objects of all kinds.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

WHEN I wrote a week ago the great Baccarat Case was drawing to a termination, and nothing else was being talked about. The verdict was given on Tuesday and the incidents of the *cause celebre* still form the sole topic of conversation in all circles. From the highest to the lowest everyone is interested in the scandal, which promises justly or unjustly to make Tranby Croft a by-ward for a long time to come. While there is a respectable minority who agree with Mr. Labouchere that the evidence of the Wilson family and their friends was not sufficient to hang a dog much less to condemn to social ostracism a man of Sir William Gordon-Cumming's antecedents, scarcely any difference of opinion exists regarding the conduct of that unfortunate officer's accusers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* stands alone in defending Mrs. Arthur Wilson and her belongings, but that paper is nothing if not eccentric, and people when they read the article indited in Northumberland Street the day after the case ended only shrugged their shoulders and said "It's pretty Fanny's way." Some people are unkind enough to suggest that it must add to the humiliation of these Yorkshire caterers for what the Lord Chief Justice of England sarcastically styles "prize-guests" to find that the only journal which has a word to say in their favour is the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Sir Edward Clarke's powerful and fearless address had a wonderful effect not only upon those who were privileged to hear as fine a piece of forensic oratory as has been heard for many a year, but on the outside public who could only read it in the newspapers. It is perhaps fortunate for the defendants that a night intervened between the Solicitor General's speech and the consideration of the verdict. The jury might not have decided in favour of the plaintiff, but they probably would have disagreed. That such a result would not have been unpopular was shown by the remarks one generally heard on Tuesday when the decision became known. Plenty of cool-headed men who, in face of that fatal declaration that Sir W. Gordon-Comming was induced—some say coerced—into signing, could not think he was innocent, expressed regret when they knew that the jury had pronounced for the plaintiffs. The fact that after he consented to the hushing up or the attempted hushing up of the scandal he proposed to remain at Tranby Croft has been in some quarters used against Sir William Gordon-Cumming. But if he is not as black as he is painted by those who until this affair occurred would not have listened to a whisper against his fair fame, this circumstance which has been made so much of to his detriment is not inconsistent with his denial of the charge of cheating. A guilty man if he were not lost to all shame would have found it unendurable to remain under the same roof as those he had cheated, and would have immediately discovered some pretext for quitting a house where his guilt had been unmasked. As was foreseen from the beginning the brunt of the public indignation has to be borne by the Prince of Wales, who seems to have been deserted by his habitual tact throughout this wretched business. Of course, it is easy to be wise after the event and some allowance must be made for people, situated as the Wilson house-party were, but does anyone mixed up in the scandal come out of it all creditably? That is what people who are neither puritanical nor prudish are saying. Was there any necessity for those fussy persons, Lord Coventry and General Williams going to the Prince of Wales about the matter? Some of us think there was none, but as Sir William Gordon-Cumming was at Tranby Croft more as a friend of the Heir-apparent than of the Wilson's those gentlemen might have considered themselves justified in the foolish step they took. There was no reason, however, why their advice should be followed, and the Prince of Wales possibly to-day regrets that he did not refuse absolutely to have anything to do with the matter. He might, one would have supposed have said "this is not Sandringham. I am not master here. I cannot help thinking you have made a mistake. It is hard to believe that my old friend 'Bill' Cumming is a low cheat. Go away! I will have nothing to do with the affair, but if you still think the witnesses really did see what they think they saw then you must settle the matter among yourselves or go to Mr. Arthur Wilson." That Mr. Wilson, senior, should have been kept in ignorance of what was going on is one of the most curious features of this curious affair. The expectation that the evidence would throw some light on the way the scandal came to be known to the world was not fulfilled.

There is much speculation on the subject. From Brooke's Club a nasty letter was published a few days ago. The writer pointed out that all the persons called at the recent trial except one were asked if they had betrayed the secret. It is said that of all the criticism which is now being heaped upon the Prince of Wales from every quarter the insinuation made by the member of Brooke's is the one that has stung his Royal Highness most. The London correspondent of a leading country paper alluding to a rumour which is in everybody's mouth, and which doubtless suggested the letter above referred to, regrets that the question was not put to the Prince "because the name of one moving in the highest society—a name which was not once mentioned in the course of the trial—is being very fully given by rumours here as that of the person who first talked of the secret and the Prince's denial of having spoken on the matter would have done much to dispel this particular report." Lord Coleridge, in his interesting but not severely impartial summing up, drew a picture of the unattractiveness of the Prince of Wales's public duties, laying foundation-stones, opening bazaars, and listening to wearisome speeches from provincial mayors. Whatever may be the drawbacks of an Heir-apparent's ordinary life, and, no doubt, they are numerous, the present position of his Royal Highness is not a happy one. From every side he is being attacked. The newspapers from the *Times* downward lecture him for countenancing such means of spending a pleasant evening as are popular in certain "smart" sets; the Nonconformist Ministers, as was to be expected, are busily employed in drawing up resolutions reproaching the Prince for "giving his countenance to gambling in one of its most insidious and ruinous forms," while one at least of the Bishops, Dr. Harvey Goodwin of Carlisle, has thought it advisable to make some emphatic comments. His Lordship, speaking in London a day or two ago, ventured to assert that there had been during the past week more in the newspapers to debauch the minds of poorer people and make them believe religion was a farce than could be counteracted by all the efforts that had been made by a thousand clergymen in their parishes. It is doubtful if the mind of poorer people has been "debauched" by the Tranby Croft *exposé*. The mischief that has been done by the revelations is quite of a different character. A French paper *Le Temps*, though its language is perhaps a trifle exaggerated, gives a more correct appreciation of the state of the public mind here in England than the English prelate. "What is certain," says the Parisian journal, "is at a period when new forces hitherto unknown—a democracy aggressive in its ways, a spirit revolutionary in its audacities, and want of respect—are entering on the scene in England, one of the anchors of safety in English Society, the unconscious prestige of monarchy seems to have received a violent wrench." The depth and intensity of the feeling excited by the case may be understood when the *Times* is constrained to write:—

We are but expressing the universal feeling of the millions of Englishmen and Englishwomen whose wish is, in Lord Coleridge's words, "to keep our institutions sacred and respectable," when we say that we profoundly regret that the Prince should have been in any way mixed up not only in the case but in the social circumstances which prepare the way for it. We make no comment upon his conduct towards Sir William Gordon-Cumming. What does concern and indeed distress the public is the discovery that the Prince should have been at the baccarat table; that the game was apparently played to please him; that it was played with his counters, specially taken down for the purpose; that his "set" are a gambling, a baccarat-playing, set.

Even at Ascot the painful events recently brought about seem to have diminished the warmth with which his Royal Highness is wont to be received at the aristocratic race meeting. Yesterday he was greeted with loud cries of "Oh! Bacc[illegible] Lucy is the authority for this statement House of Commons a section of the Radical party are anxious to make capital out of the remarkable outburst of popular sentiment, and although Mr. Gladstone is averse to any thing of the kind some of his followers are not to be restrained from at least putting questions on the subject. On Monday Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, is to be asked by Mr. Summers, a junior whip in the last Liberal administration, whether he has taken or intends to take any action with regard to the person or persons who in the case of Sir William Gordon-Cumming *vs.* Wilson and others were alleged to have broken or to have been parties to the breach of the regulations of her Majesty's Army, which provides that "every commissioned officer of her Majesty's service, whose character or conduct as an officer and gentleman has been publicly impugned, must submit the case within a reasonable time to his commanding officer or other competent military authority for investigation." Mr. Cobb will on the same day ask Mr. Stanhope whether as the civil action is now over he can state whether it is intended to hold any court of inquiry into the conduct of the three officers who signed a paper, the object of which was to allow Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Gordon-Cumming to remain an officer in the army, although they believed him to have cheated at cards. There is a talk of other questions, one of them being to ascertain if the Government will undertake a prosecution of Sir W. Gordon-Cumming for cheating. It is said that Sir W. Gordon-Cumming himself wished to be prosecuted though not, it may be presumed, before the Lord Chief Justice. The sympathy that is being expressed for Sir William Gordon-Cumming does not altogether arise from the fact that all who sympathise with him are persuaded that he left the court without a stain upon his character. His marriage with the rich American young lady, who has stuck to him through all this trouble with a fidelity that is almost heroic, has undoubtedly inclined a certain number of people, strangers to him, to do what he complained of his friends at Tranby Croft for not doing, namely, give him the benefit of the doubt.

As some misconception appears to prevail in India with regard to the affairs of the Northbrook Club it may be as well to state that there are no race dissensions among the members. Differences of opinion have certainly arisen respecting the management of the Club, but the opponents of the existing system are not all Natives. Indeed, some of the most prominent European members are among those who think that if certain changes were effected they would add to the stability and efficiency of the Club. It is earnestly to be hoped that means may be devised whereby the Club may be able to pay its way. It would be a great misfortune if it ceased to exist. The Club is of the greatest possible use to the young Indian residents in this country, and what they would do if its doors were closed I cannot say.

I sent you a telegram yesterday announcing that Mr. Farran had received the pucka appointment of Judge of your High Court. The selection of Mr. Farran for the vacant seat on the Bench has given much satisfaction to his many friends in this country who have watched his Indian career with much interest; and no doubt his well-earned promotion will be equally popular in Bombay. There was a question, and it is said something more of giving the post to Mr. Cripps, Q. C. The Local Government and the Government of India strongly supported Mr. Farran's claims.

A graceful compliment has just been paid to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji which may to some extent compensate him for his apparently endless electoral troubles. He has been invited to act as one of the representatives of India on the governing body of the Imperial Institute. The appointment was made upon the nomination of the Secretary of State for India. Another gentleman not yet selected will be associated with Mr. Dadabhai to represent "native institutions." The representatives of the Government of India are as follows:—Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, C. M. G., F. R. S., Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, General James T. Walker, R.E., C.B., LL.D., late Surveyor-General of India, and Mr. John W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Departments. The Provinces and Native States are thus represented:—*Punjab*, Mr. Baden H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E. late Bengal Civil Service; *Bombay*, Mr. Theodore Stewart, Bombay Civil Service; *Bengal*, Mr. Philip Nolan, Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government; *Jeypore*, Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, C.S.I., Residency Surgeon, Jeypore; *Madras*, Mr. David F. Carmichael, late Madras Civil Service; *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Mr. W. S. Halsey, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service. The following gentlemen have been chosen to represent the Chambers of Commerce:—*Bombay*, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E.; *Rangoon*, Mr. James Allan Brice; *Madras*, Mr. George G. Arbuthnot; and *Calcutta*, Sir Alexander Wilson.

Mr. Samuel Smith will on Monday ask Sir John Gorst whether his attention has been drawn to the following paragraph in the twenty-fifth statement, exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India (pp. 78 and 79): "The principal change on the Punjab excise system during the year was the enactment of new opium rules under which the acreage fee was raised from half-a-rupee to two rupees per acre in order to check the production of small quantities of unexcised opium for home consumption. It is proposed also to close the chundool shops where prepared opium is smoked upon the premises, as the existence of these houses tends to spread the vice of smoking opium which is of recent origin in most parts of the Punjab." Mr. Samuel Smith will for this ask Sir John Gorst to lay upon the table of the House the new rules referred to, and to state the extent of acreage in poppy cultivation in the Punjab during the last ten years.

Mr. Samuel Smith is also exercised about the treatment to which Pastor Haegart of the Bethel Santhal Mission has been subjected. On Monday the hon. member will ask if Sir John Gorst's attention has been drawn to the padre's memorial alleging that he was being dispossessed of the church hospital and school in which he had laboured for nineteen years on the complaint of the "headsmen" of the village who confessed in court that he had been a chokidar and was dismissed from the service for some criminal offence and sent to gaol. Mr. Smith alleges that Pastor Haegart offered to pay for the land five times as much as it might be valued at, and is anxious to know whether the Government have power to order the case to be tried again by another magistrate.

THE CLOCK TOWER PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading the three letters in your Friday's issue, under the heading of "The Signatures to the Petition" one is strongly reminded of the ancient proverb that men are either fools or knaves. Some of your correspondents have, on their own admission, signed the petition on being told that it was "for the good of the public;" others have signed it because it was "for some concession to the public;" the remainder signed it because "it was a petition to Government" and "they did not know what the petition was about." Your correspondents have omitted to mention the cause of their indignation or their objection to sign the petition "in connection with the Rajabai Tower Tragedy." Now that their virtuous breasts have given vent to their indignation, it would be well for Government and the public to know whether it was a spontaneous blow-up or the act of some incendiary. Neither Government nor the greater part of your readers and the public are the fools your correspondent would make believe they are. They can read between the lines and judge for themselves the cause and object of their letters, and know who incited them.—Yours, &c.,

B. F. B.

TRUTH says: A *precis* of the proceedings in the baccarat case was telegraphed to Balmoral every evening last week for the information of the Queen, who has expressed her displeasure respecting the course of events at Tranby Croft in such very strong terms that it would not surprise me if these unfortunate incidents were to cause Lord Coventry's resignation of his office in the Household. The Queen is angry with everybody who has figured in the case, and I would not give much for Mrs. Arthur Wilson's chance of an invitation to any Buckingham Palace or other Court function, although Mr. "Jack" has just been elected a member of the Marlborough Club, which is "run" under august patronage.

MONSOON AT LAST.

SCARCITY OF WATER AND FODDER.

THE heavy rain in Bombay on Saturday night, which fell without intermission all yesterday, and showed every appearance of continuing, has been heartily welcomed, and will it is hoped be the harbinger of relief to agriculturists who have been unable to commence sowing operations, and by those poor people in various parts of the Presidency who have been suffering from want of water and scarcity of fodder for their cattle. Every day, for a considerable time past, telegrams have been received in Bombay, chiefly from Guzerat and Kathiawar, inquiring if the rain had begun in Bombay, or if there was any appearance of it. Once the rain began here, they would in the ordinary course have to wait but a few days at least ere it reached the mofussil. Though much wanted, the rain came as a surprise on Saturday night, because, from the meteorological reports it was not expected for two days more, or thirty-six hours at least. Even the captain of the mail steamer Oriental was astonished to see it, for the whole way across from Aden he had a very smooth passage, clear skies, light winds, and no trace of rain. But the rain registered during yesterday in Byculla amounted to about 11 inches and in the Fort about 6¼ inches.

THE RAINS GOING NORTH.

By yesterday at noon the rain had got as far as Bulsar and appeared to be proceeding north rapidly. The conditions in other parts of the Presidency indicate that rain will speedily come, and put an end to the privation and suffering that have been experienced during this hot season. From as far up country as Bhownugger we learn that on Saturday the sky became overcast with heavy clouds, slight rain falling, while the south-west wind blew strongly showing every sign of a speedy burst. From Broach a similar reportcomes. Turning to the south we learn that the monsoon burst violently at Hyderabad on Thursday night, being accompanied by a severe thunder-storm and heavy rains; but in Poona there has been no rain yet although a little fell on the Ghauts yesterday.

DOWNPOUR IN CALCUTTA.

In Calcutta, as will be seen from a telegram in another column, they have been released from the unbearably hot weather from which they have been suffering, by a heavy rainfall which broke over the city on Saturday night, although the storm being local, it is a question if it is really the beginning of the rains.

DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

Distressing reports come from Madras, where all the seed sown in anticipation of the normal burst of the monsoon have perished. Old residents cannot remember the rains being so long in coming as they have been this year, and from everywhere have come cries of distress.

SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

The season's reports from all parts of Bombay Presidency were full of such phrases as:—No rain, rain urgently needed, fodder scarce, sowing operations retarded for want of rain, seeds sown drying up. The difference between this and last year is very great. At this time a year ago we in Bombay, and indeed in most parts of the Presidency had had about half our usual average, and this season, up till Saturday at least, the rainfall had been so trifling as to be of little or no use in helping the crops and the water-supply. Over and over again the sky has been overcast, threatening-looking clouds passing over the country, giving the appearance that the rains were about to burst. But they immediately passed away without discharging any rain upon the thirsty soil. In Sind, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, the suffering from heat and want of water have been intense. From Allahabad we hear of several cases of heat apoplexy.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedabad is one of the places that is suffering least. The new water-works are proving a great boon. With their plentiful supply of water, cattle are being kept in good condition, but the want of rain is preventing the commencement of ploughing operations. The country lying between Surat and Nassik is suffering severely. Agriculturists have their land prepared for sowing; but their cattle with the exception of one or two talukas (and even there they are considerably below the usual standard) are in poor condition owing to the want of fodder, which being very scarce is also dear. From Broach we hear the same cry. The want of fodder for cattle is being very much felt and rain is urgently needed. Coming nearer home we find both people and cattle suffering as much. At Tanna farming operations have been at a standstill owing to the want of rain, while much anxiety has been felt for the cattle which have been deteriorating in condition owing to insufficiency of food. The 2nd Gloster Regiment, which went to Nusseerabad recently from Bombay, has been suffering from insufficiency of water, and there was some talk of removing the men temporarily to Deolali; but as it was determined to wait a little longer, the rain which has now come must be greatly welcome.

PRICES RISING IN THE DECCAN.

In the Deccan grain and fodder have gone up in price, owing to the scarcity and the continued non-appearance of rain which augured ill for sowing operations and the future harvest. The sown seeds were drying up and the rice was withering. It was enough to spread consternation amongst the people. In the Southern Mahratta Country the state of affairs from want of fodder and the crop prospects have been even worse, and in the north part of the Presidency, Gujerat, and Kathiawar more suffering has been experienced than anywhere through want of water. That is a part of the country where at least the rainfall is never very heavy, and a late monsoon or short fall is always sure to make itself felt in some way or other. Strange to say there have been few complaints as to the scarcity of fodder.

THE NATIVE STATES.

In the Native States in particular they had been able to store large supplies of dried fodder for their cattle against this hot weather; and they could have gone on a long time yet on that, but the privations owing to the want of water have been great. Streams and wells have dried up leaving no water for drinking and domestic purposes, and the poor people had to dig down into the ground close by the dried wells in order to find the water they required. It has indeed been an anxious time, for such a state of matters could not go on long.

ALARM IN GUZERAT.

The alarm in Guzerat has been all the greater owing to the fact that this is the Samvat era of Vikramaditya, the native year 1947. It is the centenary of the Samvat of 1847, when there was a great famine in Guzerat and the Bombay Presidency generally. The people have been putting great stress on this and their fears have been great that this year they might have to suffer from another famine through lack of both food and water. They are now looking forward with grave anxiety to the 5th of Ashad sudh, which corresponds with the English 11th of July. They always expect plenty of rain during the "moonlight fortnight," as the natives call it, in which that date occurs; but if there should be no rain on that day it means serious consequences to them. They have a saying which runs to the effect that if there is lightning on that day there is sure to be rain, therefore, let everybody keep their bullocks and seeds ready. The saying further runs that if on that day there is plenty of thunder and lightning, they might depend on having a plentiful fall of rain; but if on the contrary there were neither clouds nor lightning they might sell all their bullocks, because nothing would be produced. Though the rain has been very late in Bombay it is not yet considered too late in those northern parts, notwithstanding the fact that they have been suffering so severely from the want of water. They have been hoping that if within ten days hence there is a plentiful fall of rain (and they should have a good deal before that) their produce will be comparatively safe.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN KATHIAWAR.

In Junagad, Cutch, and Idar, the people have been suffering very severely. In Junagad they have usually 20 inches of rain by this time of the year; in Idar 10 inches or more, and in Cutch a goodly proportion of their yearly average of 15 inches. Up to the present there has not been a drop of rain, nor even a sign of it. The heat has been unbearable, increasing the sufferings of the people from the scarcity of water, while the increase in the price of grain, particularly rice, and the rumour that it would go still higher, has been another source of alarm. If these States have not a plentiful rainfall very soon, matters will become very serious, not merely from the want of water, but the sowing will be thrown seriously behind. At Rajkote the conditions are similar. Wadhwan is a little better off; the people have to be very careful of what water they have, and the outlook in the event of a scant rainfall, is the same as elsewhere.

BARODA IN WANT OF WATER.

Baroda is suffering as much, if not more, than any of the before-mentioned places. The distress from want of water is very great. Where wells have dried up people have to travel long distances to procure water and draw from the scanty supplies of their neighbours. Cattle are not in good condition here as elsewhere. Fodder is so scarce that it has to be carefully husbanded and as a consequence the agricultural stock is suffering thereby.

From the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country the conditions have been equally serious to those in the north part of the Presidency, and the prospects even more so. From Poona, and from the Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar districts, the reports have been despondent and alarming. The rainfall they had up till the end of the week could be measured by cents merely. The monsoon being so far behind its usual time, and there still being no appearance of the rain coming on in earnest, the price of fodder, as it grew scarcer, as a matter of course rose. It was the same with food-grains, the only part where the sowing of rice had been attempted being the Maval taluka. At Ahmednagar it has been generally the same, although there are no complaints as to want of water.

AGRICULTURAL DESPONDENCY.

We learn of great distress in a few of the Dharwar talukas, where there is no water; and great labour is entailed through it having to be fetched long distances. Cattle are however, being preserved in fair condition notwithstanding the want of fodder. At Bijapur, although there has been some rain no sowing can be done without a deal more. At Satara they do not want much water, but as in other places, scarcity of supplies for cattle is much felt, at Karad and Valva in particular, where it is in great demand and little to be had. At Sholapur they would not seem to have been suffering much. At Belgaum the privations have been great to both man and beast. There has been some rain, but so very little that it has been absolutely useless. When rain began to fall twelve days or a fortnight ago, and as, though it did not continue, clouds kept passing overhead with all the appearance of the monsoon coming on in earnest, agriculturists felt tempted to begin sowing, which resulted in some cases in heavy loss, for the seed withered. A great amount of rice crop has been destroyed in this way. The inhabitants of Belgaum itself are feeling very much the want of water. In some of the talukas no fodder can be got. Notwithstanding all this, agricultural stock has kept in good condition. Indeed, over all the Presidency, complaints are but few regarding the state of cattle, for although fodder is scarce in some parts, it can be obtained, though perhaps at rather high prices, from other quarters where large supplies were stored up last season. It is the want of water that is causing most of the suffering, and it is to be hoped the rain which commenced in Bombay on Saturday night will continue, and find its way to those parts of the Mofussil where people have been enduring so much, and that the centenary of the Samvat will not prove as inauspicious as is feared.

THE HONOURS FOR MRS. GRIMWOOD.

THE Queen, as our telegrams announced, has conferred upon Mrs. Grimwood the distinction of the Royal Red Cross, in recognition of her devotion to the wounded, under most trying circumstances, during the attack upon the Residency at Manipur. This decoration, which consists of a crimson cross, edged with gold, bearing the words, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," and is attached to a dark blue ribbon, edged with red, tied in a bow, and worn on the left shoulder, was instituted by Royal warrant, dated April 23, 1883, for the purpose of rewarding services rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. It is worn by the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Empress Frederick, seven other Royal Princesses, Lady Wantage, Miss Nightingale, and about fifty other ladies, mostly nurses and nursing sisters. Mrs. Grimwood is also a recipient of the gold "Victoria Olive Wreath," awarded by the proprietors of the *Gentlewoman*.

In obedience to the Queen's commands, Viscountess Cross has called on Mrs. Grimwood to make inquiries on behalf of Her Majesty as to the state of her health.

By command of the Queen Mrs. Grimwood was presented to Her Majesty at Balmoral.

Official persons are always fond of half-measures; and that is, perhaps, the reason (says the *St. James's Gazette*) why Her Majesty has been advised to decorate Mrs. Grimwood with the Royal Red Cross. The journal thinks Mrs. Grimwood's coolness and courage under fire, and the material assistance which she rendered to the men who were fighting an unequal battle, fitted her, if she was to be decorated at all, for the Victoria Cross. "That no woman has ever been granted that greatly prized bit of gun-metal is no reason why a woman never should be granted it; and it will, we trust, be long before any English lady has the opportunity of acting with more conspicuous valour under fire than was displayed by Mrs. Grimwood."

Sir John Gorst's recent statement, written by a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*) that the Star of India is only conferred on men is at variance with the fact that her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is a Knight Grand Commander of this most exalted Order. "No other precedent, one would imagine, is required if the Sovereign should desire to confer the Order on ladies who have rendered service to the State or have otherwise distinguished themselves. At the same time there are other ways in which Her Majesty might prefer to signify her approval of an Englishwoman's heroism and sympathy for her sufferings. It might even be hoped that a suit of rooms at Hampton Court will be placed at Mrs. Grimood's disposal. A similar mark of royal favour was bestowed on the widow of Sir Louis Cavagnari, whose husband lost his life in circumstances which bore at least some resemblance to those of the Manipur disaster. In any case, Mrs. Grimwood has earned not only the sympathy but the high admiration of everybody in the service of the Empress of India. This, perhaps, is a distinction more to be envied than a C.S.I. or a C.I.E."

Says the *Standard*:—We are not seeking to disparage the Red Cross, or any of the charitable and devoted women who have the right to wear it, when we suggest that it is not exactly appropriate to the work which was done by Mrs. Grimwood at Manipur. Certainly, she tended the sick and wounded, but she would have been something less than an Englishwoman if, in that terrible time, she had failed in so elementary a duty, so natural an impulse. But in the fierce attack on the Residency, when it would have been excusable for any woman to seek shelter, Mrs. Grimwood played the part of an active combatant, if not by fighting with her own right hand, at least by succouring and assisting the besieged troops. And, when the defence became a retreat neither her personal danger nor her anguish for her husband made her forget for a moment what was due to the desperate men about her. She was no encumbrance to their progress, but rather a help and encouragement by her quiet bravery, her resolute cheerfulness, and magnificent endurance—a worthy inheritor of the traditions of our English ladies in the days of the Mutiny. From the manly fortitude of Mrs. Grimwood, not less than the deliberate audacity of Lieut. Grant, the insolent Manipuris, even in the hour of a seeming triumph, learned that the English race is not one to be trifled with, and that its finest and most formidable qualities come out in the time of trial. For such deeds and for such an example as Mrs. Grimwood's, it seems that

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

The following letter has been addressed by the Government of India to the various local Governments and Administrations :—

From O. J. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,—I am directed to invite attention to the principal amendments made in the Indian Factories Act, 1881, by Act XI. of 1891, which will come into force on the 1st January 1892.

2. In section 2, clause (*b*), which relates to the definition of the word "factory," the limit as to the number of workmen necessary to bring a factory within the scope of the Act has been reduced from 100 to 50, and power has also been reserved by section 20 to a local Government to apply the provisions of the Act to other premises on which a number of hands less than 50, but not less than 20, are employed, provided that they fulfil the other conditions of the definition as laid down in section 2. The minimum and maximum limits of age for children to be employed in factories have been raised from 7 and 12 to 9 and 14, respectively. Under section 3 of the Act as now amended inspectors can be appointed either by name or in virtue of office, and the District Magistrate is *ex-officio* an inspector of every factory in his district, although such factory may also lie within the local limits assigned by the local Government to an inspector appointed under a notification. Section 5 provides for the payment to certifying surgeons by any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory of such fee, if any, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*; and the fraudulent use of certificates, has by section 15 (2) been made an offence punishable with fine.

3. The following sections of the Act deal with the powers of the Governor-General in Council and of local Governments to exempt factories from certain of the provisions of the Act :—

(i) Section 5A, sub-section (2), empowers the Governor-General in Council to declare by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that the provisions of sub-section (1) of the same section, requiring a stoppage of work for a full half-hour between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon, shall not apply to factories of a particular class. This exemption is, however, not required in the case of factories in which a system of employment in shifts or sets, specially approved by the local inspector, is in force.

(ii) Section 5 B, sub-section (2), clause (*c*), empowers a local Government to declare, by notification in the official *Gazette*, that the prohibition contained in section 5 B, sub-section (1), against Sunday labour, shall not apply to any factory or class of factories in which the work performed—

(1) necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or

(2) supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made every day, or

(3) by its nature cannot be carried on, except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces.

(iii) Section 5 B, sub-section (2), clause (*d*), empowers the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to exempt factories of any class from the prohibition as to Sunday labour.

(iv) Section 6, sub-section (4), authorises the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to declare that the provisions of the section relating to the employment of women shall not apply to factories of a particular class or to women employed in a particular process.

4. With reference to these provisions of the Act I am directed to explain that it is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council to exercise the powers conferred on him by any of the sections mentioned above, except in cases in which the parties interested make through the local Government a formal application for exemption and bring forward convincing reasons in justification of their proposals. It will be for each local Government to determine, upon the representations of those interested in the industries concerned and upon a review of the circumstances of each case, what industries are entitled to exemption under the powers which the Act enables it to exercise. It is the intention of the Government of India that the provision of clause (*d*) of section 5 B, sub-section (2), shall be used only in rare and exceptional cases which do not fall under any of the three heads mentioned in clause (*c*). Clause (*c*) will therefore govern all ordinary cases. It will be for the local Government to decide whether the work performed satisfies the conditions of any one of the three heads specified, but if it does, the exemption should be granted as a matter of course.

5. The power of local Governments to make rules under sub-sections (1) of section 18 is now declared to be subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council. I am to explain that the object of this addition to the clause is merely to remove all doubt as to the power of the Government of India to revise any rule which they may consider to be objectionable; the rules will, however, continue to be made by local Governments, and need not be submitted to the Government of India before publication. The same sub-section also confers additional power of making rules in respect of the following matters :—

(1) The water-supply to be maintioned for the use of persons employed in factories, clause (*b*);

(2) The ventilation of factories and their cleanliness, including lime-washing, painting, varnishing, and washing), and freedom from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance, clause (*c*); and

(3) The prevention of such overcrowding of factories while work is carried on therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, clause (*d*).

Sub-section (2) of the section empowers the Governor-General in Council to makes rules requiring occupiers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of the Act.

I am to invite you to consider the question of revising the rules now in force under section 18 of the Act of 1881, so as to include the requisite provisions on points on which rules have not hitherto been made, and to meet the altered conditions under which labour in factories will now be carried on. You will observe that rules under clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) must be published in draft, and a period of at least two months from date of publication must be allowed before the draft is taken into consideration. In this connection I am to invite attention to section 4 of the General Clauses, Act I of 1887, and to request that early steps may be taken for the preparation and publication of draft rules under the abovementioned clauses. I am also to ask that a copy of each draft may be sent to the Government of India as soon as the draft has been preliminarily settled.

I am at the same time to say that the Governor-General in Council will be glad to be furnished with advice as to the rules to be made by the Government of India for the purpose of giving effect to sub-section (2) of the section in question, in regard to the supply of returns by occupiers of factories.

6. I am further to communicate the views of the Government of India regarding the question of the establishment necessary for working the Act. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to consider whether with the new factory law it will not be necessary to appoint whole-time inspectors of factories at industrial centres like Bombay and Calcutta. The Governor-General in Council has in paragraph 2 of Home Department circular of the 7th January last, insisted on the importance of securing a strict observance of the provisions of the law regarding factories, and after carefully considering the replies to that circular, he has arrived at the conclusion that it would be advantageous to appoint two special inspectors in the first instance, one for the Bombay Presidency, who might be utilised in the Central Provinces, and one for Bengal, who might also be made available for the more important centres in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Their jurisdiction should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be limited for the present to the provinces just mentioned, but it can be extended hereafter should this be found feasible and expedient.

It is observed that a salary of Rs. 600 a month was fixed in 1882 for the appointment of a whole-time inspector at Bombay (since abolished), and the services of an inspector were obtained from England for the term of five years with no pensionary rights. Although it might be possible to procure again from the United Kingdom competent officers on these terms, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that it would be preferable to appoint to the post now to be created properly qualified persons with some knowledge of the habits and languages of the native population, if the services of such persons can be procured in India. Before further considering the matter His Excellency will be glad to learn whether your Government will be able to secure locally the services of a competent inspector, and what terms you would propose for the appointment. I am further to suggest for your consideration that the pay of the inspector to be appointed should be charged to the provincial revenues, although his duties will not be confined to Bombay (or Bengal), due allowance being made for the expenditure in the contracts to come into force from 1st April next.

When the special inspectors are appointed it will be necessary for each of the local Governments within whose territories they have to perform inspections, to issue a notification of appointment under section 3 of the Act.

7. The next question for decision in connection with the inspection of factories is whether medical officers in the service of Government, who may be appointed to be inspectors under the Act, should receive any extra allowance for the additional work which will thus devolves upon them. Having considered the views expressed on this subject in the replies of local Governments and Administrations to Home Department circular of the 7th January last, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that in cases in which a local Government considers it necessary to appoint medical officers to be joint-inspectors of factories, they should be paid for the work, and that a reasonable scale of remuneration would be Rs. 10 a month for each factory to be inspected in which over 200 hands are employed, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 and a maximum of Rs. 100 a month. In the event of this scale being accepted by local Governments, the Government of India will recommend it for the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

8. Lastly, I am to invite opinion as to the amount of fee which should be prescribed under section 5 of the Act for payment to certifying surgeons. It was formerly the practice in the lower provinces of Bengal, for the Government to pay to certifying surgeons who were medical officers in the service of Government, a fee of 4 annas for each certificate granted by them. The practice was, however, discontinued in accordance with the orders marginally noted, on the grounds (*a*) that the payment of such fees by Government to medical officers would require the sanction of the Secretary of State in cases in which it would have the effect of raising a medical officer's salary above Rs. 5,000 per annum; and (*b*) that the grant of special remuneration to Government servants for duties imposed by the law is open to objection on principle. I am to inquire whether 4 annas would be a suitable fee for each certificate, or whether you would recommend any other rate. I am also to request that you will favour the Government of India with your opinion whether certifying surgeons who are Government medical officers should be allowed to retain the fee, or whether it should be credited to Government.

LONDON 'BUSMEN ON STRIKE.

A MEETING of the London tram and 'busmen was held on Saturday (6th instant) at midnight, to decide whether they should come out on strike immediately. The Victoria Hall, Waterloo Bridge Road, was crowded. Mr. Sutherst, president of the Tram and 'Busmen's Union, took the chair, supported by Mr. Shipton, London Trade Council, Mr. T. Mann, Mr. John Burns, and several lady members of the Social Democratic Club. The chairman said he had cherished the hope that they might win the twelve hours day without a strike, and he had endeavoured to deal in a conciliatory way with the London General Omnibus Company, but the Company wanted them to wait till Monday, meaning to gain time, and meanwhile discharge the prominent members of the Union. It was unanimously resolved to strike, and stay out until the twelve hours day was conceded."

A GOOD TIME FOR "PIRATES."

The main thoroughfares of the Metropolis were on Sunday (7th ult.) noticeable for an unusually plentiful supply of cabs and other vehicles, but a meagre service of 'buses. Isolated 'buses were running here and there, but practically the strike of 'busmen was general. In the early part of the day several of the 'buses of the London Road Car Company were to be seen, but the vehicles of the General Omnibus Company, with whose men the strike originated, were entirely absent. The "pirate" bases were much in evidence, and apparently reaped a rich harvest, for they were always well occupied, although a conspicuous placard proclaimed the entire suspension of penny fares. The steamboats on the river were also largely resorted to, as was also the underground railway, and by these means Londoners managed to get through Sunday.

ARREST OF JOHN BURNS.

One of the most exciting incidents of the day occurred in connection with the traffic of the London road Car Company, and led to the arrest of Mr. John Burns, and his removal to Bow Street on a charge of obstruction and intimidation. The Magistrate, however, refused to grant a summons on the ground that the driver was not licensed.

MANIFESTO BY THE 'BUS COMPANIES.

The joint Boards of the London General Omnibus Company and the London Road Car Company on Monday evening issued the following manifesto :—

"Reduction of hours London General Omnibus Company (Limited) and the London Road Car Company (Limited) to their workmen.

"The directors have carefully considered the proposal of their men, and have come to the following determination :—

"(1) As soon as possible, but not later than the 30th July 1891, the average day's work for drivers and conductors shall be twelve hours.

"(2) When the twelve hours day comes into operation the wages shall be as follows;—Drivers commencing at 6s. per day; after twelve months' service, 6s. 6d. per day. Conductors commencing at 4s. 6d. per day; after twelve months' service, 5s. per day. Past services in each case to be reckoned in fixing wages. Horsekeepers, 4s. per day. Washers, 4s. per omnibus per week.

"(3) That the other demands, including the dismissal of the men who brought the omnibuses out on Sunday and have been faithful to the companies, will not be conceded.

"All former notices are cancelled.

"Dated 8th June 1891. (Signed) JOHN POUND, Chairman, London General Omnibus Company (Limited); HERBERT MORE, Chairman, London Road Car Company."

"We, the undersigned associated masters, agree to the above :—Thomas Tilling, P. Willing Tibbs, for the Camden Town Omnibus Association; Cane and Glover, for the Victoria Association; W. S. Bach, for the Atlas and Waterloo Association; and O. F. French, for the King's Cross and Barnsbury Associations."

DENOUNCING THE "MANIFESTO."

A mass meeting of strikers was held at the Victoria Hall at night. Mr. Sutherst, who presided, said he had received no reply to the demands he made that day. A statement has been published that evening purporting to come from the directors. He regarded it merely as a pilot-baloon which was sent up to test the feeling of the men. The document was a fraud. It did not grant the twelve hours day, but under it the men might be compelled to work seventeen hours one day and four the next day, and in such a way make up a week of seventy-two hours. Would they stand that? (No, no.) Then it was proposed to reduce the wages of the men all round, and that they would never put up with. They intended to fight for the twelve hours day, for the wages they claimed, and for the holiday they demanded.

POLICE FEEDING THE HORSES.

The secretary of the Omnibus Company, in the course of an interview on Tuesday, stated that already over fourteen hundred applications had been received from men seeking employment. They had not yet accepted any of these applications, for they preferred, if possible, to come to terms with their old hands; but it was thought to be unsafe for the 'buses to leave the yards even if there were men to drive and conduct them, the hostile feeling being so great. The General Omnibus Company made application to the police authorities to allow the constables on duty at the yards to feed the horses, and on Tuesday the officers were to be seen carrying baskets of corn and buckets of water to the stables. The main thoroughfares of the Metropolis presented the same deserted appearance so far as omnibus traffic is concerned. Only a few "pirate" 'buses were to be seen. The men on strike are conducting themselves in a most orderly manner, but express themselves determined not to give way.

WHAT THE OFFERED CONCESSIONS WILL COST.

It is stated by the directors that their offer will entail on the Road Car Company an additional expenditure of £2,000 and on the London General Omnibus Company, £70,000.

SYMPATHY.

Cardinal Manning has written :—"The demand of the omnibus men for a day of twelve hours, and a day in fourteen, seems to me to be most reasonable and moderate. With their present overwork it is impossible for a man to live a domestic, or I may say, a human life." Sir John Gorst, M.P., writes :—"I have the strongest sympathy for all lawful efforts made by the London omnibus men to bring about a shortening of their hours of work, which are too long for their physical, mental or spiritual welfare. I hope they will succeed.

A letter from Lord Rosebery has been received by Mr. T. Sutherst (the president of the men's Union), in which he states that his entire sympathies are with the men in their efforts to reduce their hours of labour and expressing a wish that an honourable compromise might be arrived at to the satisfaction of both parties. The Lord Mayor and the Earl of Meath have also, it is said, written to the same effect.

THE stations of Myingyan, Bhamo, Thayetmyo, Meiktila, Tonghoo, Rangoon, and Mandalay have been brought under the category of unhealthy stations in Burma for the purposes of entitling them to the services of medical warrant officers.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, with the overland mails of the 12th inst., arrived in Bombay harbour at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Beardmore	Mr McNicol
Mr J Hodding	Mr N Mitchell
Capt W J Price	Mrs and Miss Laurie
Col the Hon N G Lyttleton	Capt G W F Browne
Dr W Huntley	Mr C Brown
Mr W G Kelly	Mr Deans
Mr G Kelly	Mr Lawson
Capt Sharpe	Mr W Triggs
Maj M K Martin	Miss Hughes
Mrs J Beaton	Capt and Mrs Burton
Mr E Garner	Mr M Stephens
Mrs Bartley	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr G Cheetham	Mr G S Devonshire
Mr R S Brown	Mr E Heptoolla
Dr Banks	Mr J Bristead
Mr, Mrs and Miss Chester	Mr and Mrs Silcocks
Mr T Giles	Mr W A Vincent
Mr L M Wynch	Mr Wadley
Mr C Carr	Capt Robertson
Mr W S Moyer	Lieut W P Roy
Rev A G Roberts	Mr Abrahams
Col Verrison	Mr W H White
Col Rolland	Rev J Cushing
Mr R Galloway	Mr G T Mackenzie

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday last the Behring Sea Fishery Bill was read a first time. On Monday Lord Salisbury, on moving the second reading of the Behring Sea Fishery Bill, referred in feeling terms to the loss which Canada and the Empire have sustained by the death of Sir John Macdonald. Lord Kimberley concurred in the sympathetic remarks of the Premier. The Bill was read a second time without debate, and the Standing Orders having been suspended, it passed through all the remaining stages. The House sat on Tuesday only for a short time. The Intermediate Schools, &c., Sites Bill was read a third time and passed. Last night Lord Salisbury laid on the table the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty affecting the African possessions of the respective countries.

In the House of Commons on Friday last, Mr. A. J. Balfour, replying to questions, said that proclamations under the Crimes Act in Ireland might shortly be discontinued. The discussion of new clauses on the Irish Land Purchase Bill again occupied the whole of the sitting. On Monday Sir W. Hart Dyke, in Committee of the whole House, explained the nature of the Government proposals for assisted education. It was proposed to grant a sum of 10s. for each scholar in average attendance between the ages of five and 14. Fees might be charged to a limited amount where absolutely necessary, but it was estimated that practically two-thirds of the elementary schools in England and Wales would become free schools. A somewhat desultory discussion followed, in the course of which objections on various grounds were suggested, but ultimately the formal resolution was agreed to. On Tuesday, after the usual variety of questions had been disposed of, the Irish Land Purchase Bill was again discussed on the Report of Amendments, and occupied the whole of the sitting. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Many amendments were proposed to several of the clauses and divisions were taken. The Bill was not disposed of when the House adjourned. Last night the Irish Land Purchase Bill again occupied the evening.

GENERAL.

A deputation, comprising many eminent representatives of scientific thought, had an interview with the President of the Board of Trade on Friday last, to invite his sanction to the formation of an Institute of Preventive Medicine as a company without the use of the word "limited." The object of the Institute would be to experiment upon the causes of epidemic disease. Sir M. Hicks-Beach said he was unable to grant the request made to him.

The strike of the men employed by the great omnibus companies of London, the General and the Road Car Companies, began on Sunday. Strong pickets were placed at the different yards, and all attempts to bring out vehicles were resisted by force. The horsekeepers also were called out, and the feedings of the great number of animals in the various stables was carried on with difficulty. The police were on duty in great force and prevented any serious disturbance. The companies on Monday offered to concede a limitation of hours and to grant increased wages, but at a meeting of the men the terms were refused and the strike has since been maintained, and no omnibuses belonging to either of the two companies have been permitted by the pickets to run. Yesterday the directors issued an ultimatum of their proposed concessions.

The appeal of the promoters of the suit against the Bishop of Lincoln from the decision of the Primate began on Wednesday before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Bishop of Lincoln does not appear, either personally or by counsel.

Since his conviction Captain Verney has expressed to Miss Baskett his regret for the pain he had caused her, and his solicitors have since forwarded to that lady a cheque for £400.

Richard Coolidge Duncan, an American, was on Saturday committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder his wife near Bettws-y-Coed. One witness stated that the accused had admitted to him his intention to kill his wife and then himself, as he was ruined.

Successful observations were made at the Greenwich Observatory on Saturday of a partial eclipse of the sun.

The deathsare announced of Mr. Frederick Calvert, Q.C., brother of Sir H. Verney, aged 86; of Mr. Daniel, Q.C., late County Court Judge, aged 85; of General S. N. Lowder, Royal Marines, aged 78; and of Dr. Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

The dead and mutilated body of a little girl, aged five years, was found in a road near Leeds on Tuesday night. The child had been missing since Saturday.

IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell on Sunday addressed a great meeting at Inchicore, near Dublin, and resolutions of continued confidence in him were unanimously passed.

At a meeting held in Cork on Tuesday of the National Federation presided over by Canon O'mahony, a resolution was passed calling on Mr. Parnell to resign his seat in Parliament, as he was apparently unable to explain his dealings with the National funds.

COLONIAL.

Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, died on Saturday night last, aged 76. He had been unconscious during the day, and passed away peacefully. The announcement of the event was received with great manifestations of regret throughout the Dominion, and the emblems of mourning were general in all the cities and towns.

Sir H. Parkes has issued an address in relation to the general election in New South Wales, in which he calls upon the people to give their approval to Australasian union, and to friendly trade relations with the United States.

FOREIGN.

It is positively affirmed from Vienna that recently a proposal for an alliance between Russia and France was submitted to the Government at St. Petersburg, but that it was declined on the ground that Russia desired to complete her armaments before entering into any engagements.

The question of a disputed delimitation of French and Dutch territories in Guiana was submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, who has decided in favour of the claims of Holland. This decision has caused great surprise and irritation in Paris, and the tone of the press towards Russia is much less effusive than it has been of late.

The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty relating to Africa has been discussed and approved by both Chambers in Lisbon, and only small minorities have voted against its ratification. Yesterday the Treaty was duly signed by Sir G. Petre, the British Minister, and Count de Valbom.

It is announced that the Governor of Mozambique has made an amicable arrangement for the navigation of the Pungwe River.

It is reported from Mozambique that a half-caste chief, Gouveia, had revolted against Portuguese authority and declared his intention to ally himself with the British company. Troops are being sent from Mozambique to the scene of the rising.

As a Royal list banquet, held in Paris on Tuesday, the Comte d'Haussonville, the recognized leader of the party, delivered a speech in which he confidently predicted a national call, at an early period, for a better principle of Government than that which had been hastily adopted and which was contrary to the traditions and temperament of France.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—B. Sapt, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Col. F. A. Close, Ben. Ret.; Rev, W. D. Littlejohn, Lieut., Ben. Ret.; Gen. B. Woolley, Mad. S. C.; Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B.; Sir A. Stuart; Gen. Sir A. Little, G.C.B.; Gen. S. R. Lowder, C.B.; Capt. Palliser, R.N.; Dr. Egan; Mr. F. Calvert, Q.C.; Mr. C. K. Freshfield; Mr. W. Farrant; Mr. H. B. Todd; Col. Lebel; Dr. Hasner; Father Curci.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE decree *nisi* obtained by Lady Connemara against her husband, for a divorce, was made absolute on June 9 by Mr. Justice Jeune.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on June 10th, the Wiedemann-Walpole breach of promise case came for a third time before a jury, and was adjourned.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has left Rome on leave of absence.

THE Indian three per cent. loan has been a success. The amount of the loan was £2,600,000, and there were tenders for £5,880,000, at prices varying from £95 1s. to £92 (the minimum). Tenders at £94 4s. 6d. will receive about 63 per cent. of the amount applied for, those above that price being allotted in full. The average price obtained for the stock is £94 10s. 2d.

REMITTANCES on India for Rs.45,00,000 were offered on the 11th inst., and bills for Rs. 1,02,40,000 were applied for, the amounts allotted being in bills on Calcutta Rs. 34,37,000, Bombay Rs.3,04,000, and Madras Rs. 7,59,000, all at an average of 1s. 4·8125d., applicants at 1s. 4 13-16d. receiving about 75 per cent. Bills for Rs. 1,50,000, on Bombay were afterwards specially sold at 1s. 4 27-32d. per rupee. Remittances for Rs.75,32,195, sold during the week, produced £529,108, and the bills and telegraphic transfers disposed of between April 1 and June 9 for Rs. 6,46,17,443, realising £4,553,211. Bills for Rs. 5,00,000 on Calcutta were sold on the 12th inst., at 1s. 4⅛d. per rupee.

THE Duke of Connaught, on Saturday (June 6), opened to the public in perpetuity a portion of Highams Park, which is to be added to Epping Forest. The land has cost £6,000, is over thirty acres in extent, and is very picturesque.

THE Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess, presided on Monday (8th ult.) at the annual meeting of the Portsmouth centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association, of which his Royal Highness has accepted the office of president. The Duchess of Connaught presented certificates signed by the Duke, to seventy-three ladies and twenty-two men who had passed this year's examination in "first aid," and eighteen ladies for nursing. His Royal Highness, in the course of his speech, said England had been much behind other countries in such matters.

OWING largely to financial considerations, the Indian troop-ships have been a perpetual bone of contention between the authorities here and the Admiralty at home. This state of things will, it is understood, soon cease to exist. The large increase in the effective strength of the Royal Navy which has taken place under Lord George Hamilton's regime having made heavy demands on the *personnel* of the service, it has been decided that the eleven hundred odd officers and men engaged in the navigation of the fine line of Government steam-ships running between Portsmouth and Bombay, cannot any longer be spared from the fighting ships, especially as the harbour vessels are for the future to be manned principally by pensioners. It is reported that "my lords" are desirous of handing over the troopers to a private company, and negotiations have already been opened with the Orient line to this end. Judging from the complaints heard at the present time, the change will not be opposed by military men.

A SPECIAL grant of Rs. 3,72,000 has been made for the reconstruction of the buildings at Quetta, which were so badly damaged by the heavy rains of last winter.

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent gives an instance of the fate which Russian spies may except in Cabul. He says that one Malik Hashim Ali Khan, a native of Kohistan, who had joined in Ishak Khan's revolt and fled with him across the frontier, has since returned to Cabul, and was there employed sending secret news to the Russians. About twelve days ago, however, the Amir was informed of this, and promptly seized the man and hanged him.

THE Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has reported that the endeavours of his department to recruit the military branch of native hospital assistants of the Subordinate Medical Department from the Civil Department, &c., by means of advertisements, have proved almost fruitless, as only six applications were received, and none of them from men of any merit. Government, however, has notified its intention to consider any further proposals or suggestions that may be laid before it, to remove the present unsatisfactory state of a very important section of the Subordinate Medical Department.

NEWS of the *futuri* in Vizagapatam is very scanty. The principal ring-leaders appear to have escaped into the hill fastnesses bordering the Jeypore country, whence the police have so far been unable to dislodge them. Some idea of the gravity with which the affair was first regarded, may be gathered from the fact that the Police Department indented "urgently" for 80,000 rounds of ammunition!

WITH reference to a recent announcement that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has applied for sanction to form an irrigation circle in Upper Burma, Mr. Joscelyne, who has been engaged on inquiries for some time past into irrigation in Burma, has been deputed to India to spend two months in inspecting the canal system of Bengal and Upper India. The Superintending Engineer of the First Circle, Burma, goes on three months' privilege leave soon, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, officiating for him.

IT having been stated that grave discontent exists among the officers of the Indian Staff Corps, on account of the slowness of their promotion to the ranks of captain and major, Mr. Gourley will ask Sir J. Gorst whether he is prepared to bring the matter to the notice of the Indian Government, with a view to effecting a reduction in the existing fixed periods of service—eleven and twenty years—and thus assimilate the rate of promotion somewhat nearer to that governing for some years past the British army, which has averaged about eight and sixteen years.

NEWS comes from Paris that the result of the recent arbitration by the Czar of Russia in the dispute between France and the Netherlands as to the frontier limits of French and Dutch Guiana, has caused considerable disappointment.

ANOTHER attempt has been made by the torpedo cruisers Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condell to attack the town of Iquique; but the range being too long, no harm was done. The Congressional party has issued an appeal as a circular to foreign Governments praying to be considered as belligerents, and explaining the causes and history of the insurrection.

IN the Chamber on June 9, on the question of the taxing of silk, the amendment of M. Fougeirol, urging the placing of a duty of 50c. per kilogramme on fresh cocoons from abroad, was rejected by 389 votes to 137. Dry cocoons were also exempted from the provisions of the general and minimum tariff. In the case of raw silk also the Government gained a victory against the strong Protectionists, M. Fougeirol's amendment to establish a tax of 7f. per 100 kilogrammes on raw silk being rejected by 396 votes to 116. Upon milled silk, however, a tariff of 300f. per 100 kilogrammes was adopted. Floss silk, nevertheless, was exempted.

CERTAIN alterations are made in the regimental centres of Bengal native infantry corps. The regimental centre of the 37th and 38th (Dogra) regiments is to be at Sialkot; the centre of the 29th, 30th, and 31st Punjab regiments is to be transferred from Sialkot to Jhelum; and the centre of the 18th Bengal Infantry is to be at Agra, with the 13th, 16th and 17th regiments.

THE United States Navy Department is said to be preparing for one of the most exhaustive tests of armour-plates ever conducted in any country, with the object of determining definitely which shall be adopted as the standard for naval purposes.

PRESS OPINION ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ALL the London papers, with one exception, appeared on Wednesday morning (10th instant) with strong expressions of opinion on the part played by the Prince of Wales in the baccarat case.

The *Times* says :—

Whatever may be thought of the past, there can hardly be two opinions as to the future duty of this family (the Wilsons), so far as social events are concerned. We trust that they are maligned by the common rumour which announces approaching festivities, and speaks of the election of one of the family under exalted patronage, into a very "smart" club, where high play is in vogue. With or against their will, the family have been the cause of the social death of a distinguished man. When a man dies physically, those who have to do with him remain in retirement for a time. Those can hardly do less who are indirectly responsible for this far more tragic calamity, the ruin of a fine career. The doings and the destiny, however, of Sir William Gordon-Cumming and the Wilsons are more or less a matter of private interest. But, as the whole country has felt from the moment when this lamentable business was first made public, it is raised to quite another degree of importance by the presence of the Prince of Wales, and by the part which he plays in the story. We are but expressing the universal feeling of the millions of Englishmen and Englishwomen whose wish is, in Lord Coleridge's words, "to keep our institutions sacred and respectable," when we say that we profoundly regret that the Prince should have been in any way mixed up, not only in the case, but in the social circumstances which prepared the way for it. We make no comment upon his conduct towards Sir William Gordon-Cumming. What does concern and indeed distress the public is the discovery that the Prince should have been at the baccarat table; that the game was apparently played to please him; that it was played with his counters, specially taken down for the purpose; that his "set" are a gambling, a baccarat-playing set. We admit that, as a rule, the public has little or no concern with the private life of any one. But, unfortunately, a Prince of Wales is an exception to that rule. He cannot put off his responsibilities when he puts off his official dress. He is, next to the Queen, the most visible embodiment of the monarchical principle, and any personal default of his gives a shock to the priniciple which in these democratic days is mischievous, even dangerous. Consequently, if the Prince of Wales is known to frequent certain circles, and to eschew others with a greater natural claim upon the notice of Royalty; if he is known to pursue on his private visits a certain round of questionable pleasures, into which other people, perhaps young people, are often drawn against their will from mere complaisance, the serious public—who, after all, are the backbone of England—regret and resent it. Sir William Gordon-Cumming was made to sign a declaration that he "would never touch a card again." We almost wish, for the sake of English society in general, that we could learn that the result of this most unhappy case had been that the Prince of Wales had signed a similar declaration.

The *Standard* says :—

It must in common fairness be acknowledged that the Prince of Wales cannot be wholly exempted from the censure which has been passed on his associates. . . . The disclosure of the fact that his Royal Highness carries about the apparatus for baccarat in his portmanteau is one which we must all regret. In an age when the fierce light which beats upon a Throne is a penetrating electric ray that throws every speck into glaring relief, it is a revelation that we could well spare. We need not, of course, make too much of it. Baccarat is not a much more objectionable game than vingtet-un, and we are not of those who think that cards are the "devil's books," whenever and wherever read. The Prince's baccarat is probably no worse than the various analogous amusements in which all classes of his future subjects, from dukes to dustmen, occasionally indulge. But the Prince of Wales is not quite as other men. His position demands a dignity, sobriety, a self-restrain from which people of less exalted position and lighter responsibilities are absolved. It is not, to put it plainly, quite advisable for the heir to the Empire to gamble in mixed company, to travel with baccarat counters in his possession, to find himself involved, however innocently, in transactions which lead to accusations of cheating, to midnight conclaves, to public scandals, to actions in the Courts of Law. In the case of private individuals the choice of friends and the selection of amusements is a matter of taste; in a Prince of Wales it is a matter of duty.

The *Daily News* says :—

The pity of it all is in the presence of the heir to the Throne at the head of the baccarat table. It has been said that the Prince has a perfect right to gamble away his money if he likes. So has the Archbishop of Canterbury a right to attend the performances at one of the theatres of varieties. In either case, however, it is only a right in law, and it would be a grave breach of the implied understanding under which these exalted persons hold their exalted station. They are where they are for their influence, for their example, and it is not enough for them to plead that what they are doing might be held blameless in meaner men. The Prince of Wales is bound to a pure, a simple, and a cleanly life as rigorously as if the obligation were set down in some constitutional pact. He is not here to command our armies, or even to initiate great measures of policy, but, in some sort, to show in the higher station, how life in every station should be lived. Woe to the monarchy when it can no longer perform what may fairly be called its last surviving use. When the next shop-boy appears before offended Justice in the next "baccarat club raid" what may he not say in his defence? It is unpleasant to think of a devotion to play that cannot endure the break of a short visit to a country house. It is grotesque to have the Prince carrying about the indispensable materials for the game wherever he goes as the Mahommedan carries his praying carpet.

The *Daily Chronicle* says :—

Sir William Gordon-Cumming has this satisfaction: no other man, unless he has the soul of a flunkey, be he gentle or simple, is ever likely in the future to let any feeling of loyalty to the Prince of Wales entangle him into a web of intrigue like that woven at Tranby Croft, or run the smallest personal risk for the sake of the Heir-Apparent's "honour." For till on oath he swears, as did his confederates, that he did not violate the solemn pledge he gave Sir William Gordon-Cumming, His Royal Highness must rest under an imputation of dishonour quite as shameful as that which the verdict of the jury has put on Sir William. The jury has found that Sir William Gordon-Cumming has cheated the future King of England at cards. Surely, then, the authorities will take steps to indict him. We leave the military aspects of this case to be dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief. It is for him to say what punishment should be given out to a Field-Marshal in the Queen's Army who, discovering that a brother officer has cheated him at cards, enters into a written compact with him to conceal his crime and let him remain in his regiment to contaminate by his profligacy the young officers under his influence. The written compact which the Prince of Wales made with Sir William Gordon-Cumming was one to compound a crime which the Lord Chief Justice rules is punishable under the criminal law, and to compound a crime is a criminal act. We desire to know what steps will be taken to vindicate justice in a case so flagrant as this, or if we are to understand that because it is the Prince of Wales and his boon companions who poisoned the fountains of justice at their very source by this compact, their misdemeanour will be ignored, and all the infamous scandal in which they took a disgraceful part hushed up for ever. On the social relations of that scandal we need not dwell. It is enough to say that the readiness of the Prince of Wales to dispose of himself as "a prize guest," to use Lord Coleridge's phrase, in rich but vulgar families, where his taste for the lowest type of gambling can be gratified, even at the cost of dishonouring the proudest names in the country has profoundly shocked, we may even say disgusted, the people who may one day be asked to submit to his rule.

The *Morning Post* says :—The public feeling itself showed unmistakably that British instincts are opposed to this washing of dirty linen in public, and that the broad common sense of the multitude disdains to wish to find a scandal in every untoward event which may happen in private life. The stern decision of Justice now been heard, and a curtain may well be dropped over a painful episode which should never have been made public.—The *Morning Advertiser* says :—But the guilt or innocence of Sir William Gordon-Cumming is, after all, a matter of very little moment to the great jury outside the court. The Prince of Wales is not a young man; he is on the verge of fifty, and at fifty it is not becoming in the Heir-Apparent to be playing at baccarat with a "parcel of hot-headed boys." Rightly or wrongly, the conduct of anyone of his rank, who goes down to a country house with his counters in pocket, will be misconstrued by critics eager to make the smallest mistakes of Royalty an excuse for their theories, and will afford an opportunity for unprincipled tuborators to inveigh against the Constitution. Nobility, and still more monarchy, have their obligations as well as their privileges; and the greatest of their duties is to observe the rules and to respect the opinions, which are held most sacred by the great masses of those who in these days control its destinies in the future.—The *Daily Telegraph* says :—What should in public attention on the case was the [illegible] and mischievous pretence that it would [illegible] the Prince of Wales in a part of its evil [illegible] Nothing could be more absurd than to [illegible] in the least degree serious or unworthy the [illegible] borne in this unhappy affair by the Prince of Wales. What is certain is that the Prince of Wales, Gen. Owen Williams, Lord Coventry, and others must have been well aware that from the point of view of military law it was absolutely wrong to draw up and sign the paper of attempted condemnation. Yet it was an error of judgment, prompted by such obvious leniency and kindless of heart that we think it will not live for any lengthened time in the public mind, and that it will be speedily forgiven and forgotten.

Truth says :—Whether Sir William was guilty or not may be a question. But there can be no question of the asinine and anserous conduct of the men of the world, of the lads, and of the ladies. . . . . Personally, I see no reason why fault should be found with the Prince for playing a round game of cards at a country house, where the stakes were such that the aim must rather have been to while away an hour than a love of lucre on the part of the players. It was not perhaps very intellectual, but the conversation that would have replaced it would not have probably been more intellectual. My virtue is not of that spasmodic kind which frets and rages as soon as it is made public that any royal personage is neither better nor worse than those of common clay. Still we must take things as they are. The fact of the Prince of Wales figuring in the newspapers as keeping a baccarat bank, and as a witness in a case of alleged card cheating is a shock to what a number of Britons call their feelings, although what they mean by their feelings would not be easy for them to explain. The wiseacres at Tranby Croft should not have forgotten the existence of these feelings. The Wilson family should have had the sense to realise that so long as the Prince was their guest, there was more than ordinary reason for preventing the possibility of a card scandal becoming public. If they were in such an ecstatic state at royalty visiting them that they lost their heads, what excuse is there for Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams? There have been card scandals before this, but never did I hear or read of one in which all those concerned made such complete fools of themselves.

SCANDAL.

IN COUNTRY.

...ourt, London, on Friday ...ge and a special jury, ...ming v. Wilson, Green, ...

...ed and examined by Sir ...

...y you played at baccarat, ...th, did you sit near the ...

...ct your attention on the 8th, except one incident?—No.

The incident had relation to your son. What was it?—He looked at me in a significant manner, and then looked down at Sir William Gordon-Cumming.

Did he at night, after the party broke up, go up to your dressing-room and see you?—Yes; and he made a communication to me of a very painful nature.

What was it?—That he had seen Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheating at cards.

What did you say?—I said, "You must not speak of such a thing. We cannot have a scandal in our house."

I don't know whether you made any communication to your husband?—No, I did not. He came to bed late, and I did not wish to trouble him.

The next night you followed the same course. After dinner there was some music, and you again formed a card party?—Yes. My son came to me in the drawing-room and whispered into my ear, "We have made it impossible for cheating to go on to-night, and it is virtually impossible."

You took your places as before?—Yes.

You went into a different room and sat at a different table?—Yes.

Had there been any agreement by you with any one, or by any one with your knowledge, to watch Sir William Gordon-Cumming?—Certainly not.

Do you recollect Mr. Lycett Green leaving the room?—I do not think I saw him leave the room.

Did you in the course of the evening receive a written communication from him?—I did.

Brought to you by a servant?—Yes.

You have been in court and heard Mr. Lycett Green's recollection of that communication?—Yes.

What were the words?—"I have already seen that scoundrel, Sir William Gordon-Cumming, cheat twice. What can be done?"

Can you tell us about how long you had been playing before the note was brought?—Rather more than half an hour.

How long after the incident of bringing the note to you did play continue?—It might have been three-quarters of an hour.

What happened next?—I shook my head. Mr. Green had come back into the room towards where he was standing, but I don't know whether he saw me.

Now, after you got this communication, did you look to see what Sir William was doing?—Yes.

You recollect the incident of the £10 being asked for?—Certainly.

At the time are you sure Sir William's stake was £5?—Perfectly sure.

Did you then see Sir William do anything?—Yes; he had his hands over, looking over Lady Coventry's cards.

His hands over what?—Over the line, and when he saw theirs was the winning coup he dropped a £10 counter out of his hands on to the table, and he was paid £15.

Now, how many coups or what length of time passed before you again noticed anything take place?—Two coups.

Do you recollect what was his stake on this occasion?—It was again £5.

What did you perceive Sir William Gordon-Cumming do?—I observed him with his pencil push a £10 counter straight before him, so openly that I wonder others did not see it.

Now, are you sure before the "natural" was declared that his stake was only £5?—Perfectly sure.

Now, I ask you this, Mrs. Wilson, from that 10th of September until these legal proceedings began, have you ever mentioned the matter to any one?—On my oath, I have not. It was too much to my interest to keep silence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. WILSON.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—Mrs. Wilson, you were asked just now whether you had mentioned this matter to any one before the case began, and you said "No, I did not; it was too much to my interest to keep it quiet." Was that your reason for keeping it quiet?

Witness—Certainly; I had promised to keep it quiet.

When?—I had promised the Prince. His Royal Highness asked me not to say anything, and I said "No, certainly not."

Then, the reason was not so much your own interests as that you had promised the Prince?—Both.

Then, if you promised the Prince you would not say anything about it, there was an end of the matter—you would not mention it whether it was to your interest or not?

The witness's answer was inaudible.

Why did you not tell His Royal Highness that Mr. Wilson objected to the game?—I think I did tell him when it was proposed.

You told him on the 8th?—Yes. I told him that Mr. Wilson did not like the game; but as we were such a staid and non-gambling party, I did not think that any harm would come of it.

After you had been told about the cheating, and were asked to arrange a table for the next night, why did you not make some excuse about the difficulty of arranging a table, and so prevent the game?—I did not think he would cheat every night.

That was your state of mind with regard to your guests?—It was.

And although your son and Mr. Levett had told you that one of your guests had cheated at cards at your table, you sat down at the table, in company with the same gentleman, on the following night, played for more than an hour and a half, and had forgotten the incident?—I put it out of my mind.

Lord Coventry was called and examined by Sir Charles Russell, and that concluded the evidence.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

Sir Charles Russell, having intimated that he had concluded his case, proceeded to address the jury. He said he was sure they would rejoice, as certainly he rejoiced, that they were approaching the end of this very distressing and melancholy case. His main purpose would be to direct their attention to what was the real question in the case. Was it established by evidence satisfactory to their minds and consciences that upon the nights of the 8th and 9th of September of last year, Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheated at cards? He thought he might claim to say, as descriptive not merely of the substance but of the manner in which one and all of the defendants had given their evidence, that although they had said hard damning things of Sir William, they had spoken rather in sorrow than in anger. It was impossible to suppose they did not believe him guilty, or they never could have been parties to advising him, as they unquestionably did advise him, to sign the document as the best means of escape—a document which was a dishonouring document for himself. That document which the plaintiff signed, was one which no man of high honour, nor one possessing a glimmering of honour, would have attached his signature to. Those who draw it up found it impossible to disbelieve the statements of the five witnesses, and he thought the jury would find it impossible to disbelieve what the witnesses—five conscientious, intelligent people, who had every interest in keeping the secret—had disclosed. These five witnesses were speaking to different times, to different incidents, and from somewhat different standpoints, all concurring in telling the same damning story of guilt on the part of Sir William Gordon-Cumming. But if there could have been any doubt remaining in their minds, Sir William Gordon-Cumming's demeanour speedily removed that doubt. He denied—nay, he strenuously denied—that he was guilty. An innocent man would so deny his guilty. A guilty man would so deny, but an innocent man would do more than deny it. If a similar charge had been brought against any member of the jury, would they not have demanded to be brought face to face with their accusers? It had been suggested taking the cue from the expression, "a parcel of boys," used by Sir William Gordon-Cumming, that they could not rely upon the evidence given by these three young men and by the two ladies, because they were inexperienced players. They were not inexperienced players, for, though not habitual players they had played the game frequently before. But in the name of goodness, what had experience to do with the point under discussion? It did not need experience of the game to tell whether or not one saw a particular player furtively and surreptitiously increase his stakes after the coup was declared in his favour. It did not need experience to know when one saw a player, under the partial protection of a piece of paper, place a counter on the line, or with his hands approaching the line, allow his counters to be increased when the coup had been declared. Was that a matter on which it was necessary to bring experience to bear? The Solicitor-General had suggested that there was a considerable party playing, that there were a banker and a croupier, whose interest it was to watch the stakes, and that five or six of the people were at the table; and then his learned friend had asked, "How was it that none of those who were playing saw what Sir Wm. Gordon-Cumming was doing?" The Prince of Wales, in an answer to a question by one of the jury, explained that as banker he was engaged in dealing the cards. The players were at a friendly game, where every one was not on the *qui vive*, and where, unless something out of the ordinary course occurred, these things were likely to go on undetected. Did the evidence bear the impress of truth; was it the evidence of witnesses who had no motive for deceiving; had those witnesses borne the brunt of cross-examination, and had anything been imputed to them which would lead the jury to think that they were other than credible witnesses? He had had a great experience of actions of law, and his Lordship had a greater experience, but he doubted whether any of them could recall an instance in which, under circumstances of so painful a kind, five witnesses had given their account and been ably cross-examined, and their testimony had been left so absolutely and utterly untouched.

The Court then adjourned till Monday (8th inst.).

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Sir C. Russell concluded his speech to the jury on Monday morning, and was followed by the Solicitor-General, who said he had hoped that the defendants, that the Wilson family, after hearing in the witness-box the denial of a gentleman and a soldier of the grave charges brought against him, would have distrusted their memory and been satisfied that they were mistaken; but they had not thought fit to adopt that course, and therefore the issue had to come before the jury, which, if adverse, would ruin his client's life. If he had, therefore, changed his tone in the conduct of the case, it was a change which had been forced upon him. Not only had the Wilson family declined to withdraw from the case, but they had made the charge against the plaintiff worse by instructing their counsel to denounce the plaintiff as a man who tried to slip out of the army so as to avoid inquiry—a charge for which there were not the slightest grounds. It was suggested that the plaintiff was condemned already by the fact of his having signed a paper to two false friends, acknowledging his guilt, but he asked the jury to remember that the question of Sir W. Gordon-Cumming's guilt involved another question. If they found that the charge was not made out against Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, they would have to find that the statements of the defendants were untrue, and they would then have to consider the question of damages. In doing that he did not ask them to measure the damages by the wealth of the defendants, though they were wealthy but to give such damages as would be sufficient to show that they absolutely disbelieved the charge made against the plaintiff, and that they desired to record their sense of its gravity. Sir Charles Russell had referred to the signing of the document as being of itself, apart from the question of guilt and innocence, an offence on the part of Sir William Gordon-Cumming against military law, so grave that it could not be pardoned. He (the Solicitor-General) did not understand if that meant that, even supposing the verdict of the jury was in plaintiff's favour, the military authorities would continue the inquiry, which was suspended because of this action, and that they would go and punish him by removal from the army list, because he signed that document. That was the only meaning which he could attach to the words. But he was bound to add this, if the jury found Sir William Gordon-Cumming was not guilty of the charge against him, and if, as he trusted, he went forth from the court justified by their verdict, it was impossible that Sir William Gordon-Cumming's name should be removed from the Army List, and that the names of Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales and Major-General Owen Williams should remain. (Sensation in Court.) Sir Charles Russell had invited him to say that the Wilsons and the other witnesses had committed perjury. He declined the handsome invitation. That was not the plaintiff's case. His case was not that these people had invented this story for the purpose of injuring Sir W. Gordon-Cumming. He did not doubt that they thought they saw cheating on the part of the plaintiff; but when he came to the evidence he would show that, with the exception of one instance there were no two persons who saw any one of the same acts committed, and the different things which they said they did see—things incredible as alleged to be done at such a time and place, and by a man of such a character as the plaintiff—were things that were only spoken of by people who met and took their seat at the table, expecting to see what they now told the jury they saw. Now, the five witnesses whose evidence was treated by Sir Charles Russell as overwhelming, swore that the document to which the names of the Prince, Lord Coventry, and General Williams were attached, contained six definite mis-statements of fact. The jury were positively asked to condemn Sir Gordon-Cumming upon the evidence of people who came after this lapse of time and said there were six mistakes in the document which those gentlemen, who felt so deeply their responsibility, had signed in order that there might be an accurate record of all the facts of the case. He (the Solicitor-General) asked the jury to believe the document. The learned counsel said a most important point in the case was, did the defenders go to the table on the second night with a pre-arranged agreement or understanding that they were to watch the plaintiff? They denied now that such was the case, because they knew the disgrace that would attach to such conduct if it were proved to be true. Tranby Croft would become a by-word of a house where people could not stay. But his contention was that, notwithstanding their denial, the truth of the accusation was proved by the document which was drawn up by General Owen Williams when the circumstances were all fresh in his memory. It was said that the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry, and General Owen Williams believed the plaintiff to be guilty. Yes; but they believed it upon the statement of these witnesses, which statements were put into the document drawn by General Owen Williams and verified by Lord Coventry. Thank God, it was not so often in English society that a gentleman and a soldier was charged with cheating at cards as to render it a matter of indifference, or likely to be thought lightly of by gentlemen like Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams. But in the case of Mrs. Arthur Wilson it was another matter. She appeared to have thought so little of it that she was able to drive it from her mind altogether; but in society—in the society in which the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry, and General Owen Williams naturally moved—it was different. Nobody saw any play which was thought to be foul play, except persons who were expecting to see it. It had been truly said, "The eye sees what the eye brings a capacity of seeing." It might with even more truth be said—if there were gradations in truth—that "The eye sees what it brings expectation of seeing." The explanation of every conjuror's success, of every spiritualistic medium's acceptance, and every Theosophist's seance, was that people were brought into a state of mind in which they expected to see a thing and they saw it. (Laughter.) They knew well the old story of the humourist who stood at the end of the Strand and pointed to the lion on Northumberland House and declared that its tail wagged. (Laughter.) A crowd assembled round him, and before three minutes passed over, that crowd was declaring that they had seen the tail moving. (Laughter.) The jury were asked to believe that, with the resources of a conjuror, the plaintiff was manipulating, flicking and dropping the counters with such remarkable and discriminating skill, that he could be seen by everybody who expected to see him, and that the people who had not been told never saw it at all. That was the case put before them. Alluding further to the desire to shield the Prince of Wales's name from scandal, the learned counsel asked, if Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams were to be commended for their loyalty in thus attempting to shield the name of the Prince, why was not the plaintiff to share the credit of the sacrifice which he had made in signing the paper? In conclusion, the Solicitor-General asked the jury to clear the plaintiff of the charge made against him, and to save the reputation of a gallant soldier and true gentleman, and to satisfy the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry, and General Owen Williams that the man whom they had honoured with friendship was worthy of it still, and that they had made a mistake, though an honest mistake, in believing him to be guilty.

When the Solicitor-General resumed his seat, there was applause from the gallery and the back of the Court, upon which

The Lord Chief-Justice, in a loud voice said—"Silence. This is not a theatre."

LORD COLERIDGE'S SUMMING UP.

On Monday (8th instant) the Lord Chief-Justice summed up. He said that by 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 108, sec. 18, it was expressly enacted that any one cheating at cards was guilty of a misdemeanour, and might be punished. Since the passing of that statute there could be no doubt, for the section was clear, The charge against Sir William Gordon-Cumming was one on which he might have been indicted in a criminal court, and if found guilty he might have been punished. In this case, therefore, Sir William Gordon-Cumming having been accused of an indictable offence had an action at law. The sole question was whether in the words they uttered the defendants spoke the truth, and whether in the common and ordinary sense Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheated at cards. They had heard a good deal said about this game of baccarat, and they had heard systems of gambling and so forth stated. Now a very great man, who had lately gone away from us to the other world, had said gambling was an excessive, extravagant and injurious betting, and that he held it to be wrong and sinful, because it stimulated—a stimulation cruelly and fatally stimulated—the vice of covetousness and the vice of getting the money of other people without paying for it. That was not his view of it. He was not there to lay down the moral to other people, but that was said by a great Archbishop, and he might, therefore, suppose that it had foundation in fact. Now it might be so, and it might be that in this case they had heard things, heard of conduct, and heard of a state of society and mode of conducting life with which they did not agree. It might be so; but there was no more plausible and pleasant form of virtue than to condemn their neighbours when they did not lead their lives and did not know the temptations to which they were subject. All people had their own temptations, and it might be that persons who were disposed to criticise this or that or the other thing, if they could hear what those other people said of them, would discover that in other things, on the other hand, they found fault with them. There was the other and familiar quotation, which was as true in our time as it was in the time of Charles II., touching those who

"Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to."

It was not any part of their duty to condemn their neighbours for their amusements or for the way in which they chose to pass their lives. It might not be a way in which we should care about passing our lives, but we might not be any better men for that. The law was the same for the Prince and the peasant, and so long as Prince or peasant kept within the law, he was free to choose his own pursuits. Mr. Wilson, of Hull, was known by name to most people, even to those who had never been to Hull. He was a man of wealth. It was no discredit to him to say that his wealth had been of his own creation. Mrs. Wilson had no doubt risen with her husband, and no doubt she was very much pleased to have the Prince of Wales and his friends as her guests. He referred to this, because whatever might be said in the newspapers or by gossips, he believed that 99 people out of 100 were very glad indeed to have the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry, and Lord this and that in their houses. (Laughter.) It was (he continued) difficult to conceive a man who had rejoiced in honour, who had belonged to an honourable profession, the very air which he breathed with the lifeblood of his life being honour—it was difficult to conceive of a man setting too high a price upon it.

"By Jove, I am not covetous for gold:
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
But, if it be a sin to covet honor,
I am the most offending soul alive."

So said Shakspeare in "Henry V." That was a feeling which, probably, every man would have. Perhaps he might also say, in the language of the finest and tersest of sayings of one of the grandest of Hebrew chieftains, "Let us die, but let us not stain our honour." Well, that was what the plaintiff was accused of, and he said that he was not guilty. He denied it before the Prince of Wales. Then a paper was drawn up, and the fact was clear that the plaintiff was signing a confession of guilt. Referring to the signing of this document by Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, his Lordship observed that it had been said, and no doubt truly, that he was a man who had rendered distinguished services to his country. He was 42 years of age, in the maturity of his intellect, accustomed to move in high society, but was said to have been taken aback by the accusation against him, and to have "lost his head" when he signed the document. Lord Coventry and General Williams said that he had not lost his head, or at all events showed no signs of it outwardly. He discussed the matter, took time to consider, eventually signed it, and then tried to get a modification of a part of the undertaking with regard to regimental whist. But that was a matter entirely for the jury. They would ask themselves, could a man of honour, who was certain in his own mind that he was innocent, under any circumstances write himself down a cheat? Would he not rather have put a pistol to his head and shot himself? (Sensation.) His Lordship proceeded to comment upon the conduct of Sir William Gordon-Cumming after the signing of the paper, which, it was said, he had lost his head when he signed. A very important matter was, said Lord Coleridge, the subsequent conduct of Sir W. Gordon-Cumming. The Solicitor-General had not devoted so much attention—naturally, perhaps—to that part of the case as to the other parts. He (Sir William) left Tranby Croft on the 11th, went to his house in London, and on the next day (forty-eight hours after the signing of the document, after he had had time to think the matter over), he wrote this letter:—

"2 Henrietta Street, Lowndes Square,
Friday, 12th September.

"Dear Owen,—Your letter received to-day. I had hoped that you, at all events, would have seen your way to give me the benefit of any doubt in the matter; but it seems this is not to be. This secret is in the hands of far too many to remain one long, and I have little before me to make life worth having. I suppose, in the meantime, I must try and live as of old.—
"Yours all the same, "W. GORDON-CUMMING."

Now, was that the letter of a man dragged into doing something—a letter written deliberately to General Williams—written with all the consequences before him of what he had done? "I had hoped you would have given me the doubt." On the 15th Sir William Cumming wrote again to General Williams:—

"Monday.

"My Dear Owen.—Thanks for your letter of the 13th. You can well understand how deeply I feel the great kindness and friendship you have shown me in the matter. I will take your advice about Mar.—Yours very, very truly,

"WM. GORDON-CUMMING."

Three days later that letter was written by a man who was complaining of mistaken friends who had accused him. That was a week after the event. Then on the 11th September he had the £228 as his winnings by a draft to his order, drawn by Mr. Sassoon. He endorsed it and paid it into his bank, and there the matter rested to the present hour. What would they (the jury), if they had been accused of cheating, and had signed a paper that in consideration of silence they would not play cards again, have done with reference to that cheque? Would they have touched it again? Referring to the Prince of Wales' connection with the case, Lord Coleridge said the Prince was known in a general way, first of all, for his conscientious and admirable adherence to public duty, going here and going there, opening this institution and that institution—work that, for his (the Lord Chief Justice's) part, he should find grievously boring and intolerably distressing. But the Prince went through with it like a man, because it was part of his duty, and he dared say that England, being a free country and keeping within the bounds of the law, and, perhaps, making one good speech and hearing a number of things that were not very good—that, Englishman-like, he liked to enjoy himself. His Royal Highness, if there, he thought would not take offence at that. And therefore, this fact that he paid a visit to a great house where there were a number of distinguished persons, and that betting went on, which he supposed to be a thing known to hundreds and thousands of people—possibly disapproved of by some who would disapprove of anything, but the fact that he had in one large house introduced baccarat and had played it for very moderate stakes for a couple of nights—he could not imagine that that would have done much harm to the Prince of Wales or anybody else. Some people perhaps might say, "Why does he not read the Bible?" or do some other interesting thing; but whether it made any real, substantial difference because a really hard-working man took his pleasure among his friends, they must say for themselves. But he could not help thinking, even if it were otherwise, that a man might accept many things. He might accept death, but he would not accept dishonour. Did they believe that an innocent man—a man perfectly innocent—would allow himself to write down his name to a dishonouring document—to a document which, in fact, said that he had cheated and taken money out of the pockets of the Prince of Wales by craft and sharping? That he did this simply that it might not be known know that the Prince of Wales had played baccarat at Tranby Croft for very moderate stakes. Was it not putting far too much upon a good spirit in this way—a noble spirit, he frankly admitted? Was it not incredible that a gentleman, under any circumstances, would allow himself, not to die, but to be called a card-sharper, a cheat, for the rest of his life, for fear it might be known that the Prince of Wales had done what some people might not like. "All is lost except honour," said one well known in history. He could understand a man giving away his life, but he could not believe in the giving away of that for which life was valued—all for which life was worth living. The jury must judge of these acts—of all the plaintiff had done—exactly as they would judge the acts of any person in middle life or among the lower classes of social life.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned after an absence of thirteen minutes, and having taken their seats—

The Clerk said—Gentlemen, are you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman—We are.

The Clerk—Do you find for the plaintiff or the defendants?

The Foreman—We find for the defendants.

The announcement was received with suppressed hisses.

Sir Charles Russell—Your Lordship will give judgment in accordance with the finding?

The Lord Chief-Justice—Yes.

The jury was discharged, and the hisses with which the verdict had been received were renewed in a more pronounced form. No observation was made by his Lordship to the demonstration.

The Court then adjourned.

MOBBING THE DEFENDANTS.

As the defendants, in the company of their solicitor (Mr. George Lewis), passed out of the court, they were loudly hissed by the spectators assembled in the corridor. Some attempt was made to hustle them, and as the crowd became more menacing, Mr Lewis and his clients sought refuge in Mr Justice North's court. Here they remained for some little time. Meanwhile people crowded round the doors of the court and waited for the party to leave under the protection of a number of attendants. Mr Lewis and his friends managed to escape molestation, but as they passed down the corridor, they were again vigorously hooted.

THE PLAINTIFF CHEERED.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming was loudly cheered by a crowd which had assembled outside the law courts. The plaintiff has not yet decided whether he will take any further legal action in the matter, such as appealing for a new trial on technical grounds.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were on June 10 called to the Bar at the Inner Temple:—Zahid Ali Khan, Cambridge; Jehangir Perozshaw, B. A., Bombay; George Robert Harris, Calcutta; Diwan Ram Prashad, Cam.; Diwan Shadi Ram, Cam.; Mohandass Karamchand Gandhi, Horacio Prudencio Parodi, London. At the Middle Temple:—Frederick W. W. Kingdon, LL. D., London (Lecture Prize in Roman Law, Studentship Roman Law, Lecture Prize Real and Personal Property); Abdul Majid, B A., Christ's Coll., Cam. (Calcutta University, India Government Scholar, Tagore Scholar, Presidency College, Calcutta, Inns of Court Studentship, 1891); William J. Brown, B. A., LL. B., St. John's Coll. Cam. (Inns of Court Studentship and Middle Temple Common Law Scholar); William E. Heathcote, M. A., Fellow, Trinity Coll., Cam: Mahomed Abdul Alim; Arthur R. Yates, B.A., Jesus Col., Cam.; Nai Plum; Arthur H. Graham, B.A., Magd. Col., Oxon. Egerton M Cumming Macdona, B.A., Oxon; Cecil G. Wilbraham, B.A., Merton Col., Oxon; Mohamed Ismail Khan; Henry Beaumont; Gabriel H. Savage; Robert Morris; Alexander Maclean, B.A., Christ Church, Oxon; Arthur G. Phillips; Framroze Pestonjee, Doctor, B.A., Bombay University; Herbert E. Chorley; Raj Narayan; Alexander Leeper (Lieut. R.N.); George M. Weekley, King's Coll., London; Albert Parsons; George G. Phillimore, B.A., Oxon; Buch Tranbuchray Tricamray Majamdar; Mazhar Ul. Hague; James Murray, London; Alfred Radford; Sidney P. Leggett; James S. Henderson; Percy G. Thompson; Ram Gopal (Kaystha), Calcutta University; Jagdish Sankar Misra, St. John's Coll., Camb; Henry W. Reece, London; Samuel E. Wills William C. Godwin; Harry S. Scrivener, B.A., Magd. Col., Oxon; Hemendra Nath Mitra Doveton Coll., Calcutta; Samuel T. Evans, M.P., London University.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MANIPUR.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, June 5, Mr. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any record in the India Office of the acceptance by Rajah Chandra Kirti Sinh, of Manipur, in 1852, of the "very material alteration in the relations of the Government of India with Manipur," described in the despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company of May 5, 1852, just presented to Parliament; and whether there was any official correspondence to show what action was taken by the Government of India in 1815 on the death of Chandra Kirti Sinh, to secure the recognition by the new Rajah, deposed last year, and now living in Calcutta, of the position assumed by the British Government of "pledge protectors of the Rajah." Sir J. Gorst: The answer to the first paragraph is "No," to the second "Yes,"—a despatch of June 23, 1886, from the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Government of India and their reply of July 23. If the hon. member would move for further papers they would be given as an unopposed return.

MRS. GRIMWOOD.

The same day Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the only British ladies who were eligible for the Imperial Order of the Crown of India were the Royal Princesses and the wives and other female relations of former or actual Secretaries of State for India, Viceroys of India, and Governors of Madras and Bombay; and whether he would consider the advisability of rendering all other British ladies who might, like Mrs. Grimwood, have performed distinguished services in India, eligible. Sir J. Gorst: The answer to the first part of the hon. member's question is yes. With regard to the second part of the question, the Secretary of State does not propose to suggest any alteration in the statutes of the Indian Order of the Crown of India, but when the full official reports of the attack on the Manipur Residency are received he will gladly consider whether it is open to him to make any recommendation on Mrs. Grimwood's behalf. (Cheers.) Mr. Maclean asked whether the Government was not now in a position to give the House an assurance that Her Majesty would be advised to confer some mark of favour on this brave lady, who had done so much at a time of imminent danger to uphold the British name in India. (Cheers.) Sir J. Gorst: There are one or two difficulties in replying to that question. First, no official reports have been received; and secondly, there is the question of what order or distinction can be conferred. There is an order for conspicuous bravery, and I do not know whether that order is restricted to men or not, or whether the circumstances of the case are such as to bring Mrs. Grimwood within the purview of the conditions of the order. All I can say is that the Secretary of State, as soon as the official reports are received, will consider whether there is any mark of public distinction which can be conferred on Mrs. Grimwood.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE IN INDIA.

On Monday, June 8, in reply to Col. Eyre, who asked the Secretary of State for War whether regiments under orders for India, now armed with the magazine rifle, would, on proceeding to India, exchange the magazine rifle for the Martini-Henry. Mr. E. Stanhope said the question was at present under discussion between the India Office and the War Office.

THE GOLD AND SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

On Tuesday, June 9, in answer to Mr. Picton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, although the plate duty had been repealed, the law requiring plate imported into the British Isles to be assayed, stamped, and marked was still in force. There was no penalty for not declaring plate intended for private use and contained in the baggage of an ordinary passenger, but the introduction of merchandise in private baggage was forbidden, the plate so introduced being liable to confiscation. The provisions of section 4 of the Revenue Act, 1884, as amended by the Act 53 Vict., c. 8, schedule—viz., that "articles of foreign plate which in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs may be properly described as hand-chased, inlaid, bronzed, or filigreed work of Oriental pattern shall be exempted from all duties in the United Kingdom"—were strictly observed.

THE ARMING OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

On Thursday, June 11, "Mr. Webster asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was in a position to state the number of native troops in the service of the Government of India who, on Jan. 1, were armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, and the number who were armed with the Snider rifle; whether any other rifle requiring a different description or gauge of ammunition was then used in that service; whether it would be possible, in order to minimise the chance of difficulties arising in times of emergency, that in any future change of rifle in the Indian Army the change be made division by division throughout the length and breadth of India; whether it would be possible to issue instructions that on any relief of her Majesty's Indian regiment being sent to a division armed with a new rifle, that that relief be armed with the new rifle before its departure from its old quarters; and whether there were any general instructions fixing the minimum number of rounds of ammunition British or native troops in India should have with them, or accompanying them, on the line of march, on their going on active service or proceeding on a mission on which hostilities might be reasonably anticipated. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has not the exact figures, but, roughly speaking, rather more than half the native troops have Martini-Henry rifles and the rest Sniders. No other rifle is in use among native troops. As to paragraphs three and four, the plan proposed would not produce the result desired, as troops could not be restricted to service in that division only to which they were allotted. As to paragraph five, there are general instructions dealing with the points named, but in time of war the number of rounds would depend on the circumstances of the case.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVANTS.

In answer to Mr. King, Sir J. Gorst said that the Secretary of State was in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of the recommendations of the Select Committee on the East India Civil servants. The matter was still under consideration.

THE ALLEGED ANGLO-ITALIAN COMPACT.

THE following semi-official note was published in Rome on June 7:—"The journals have reproduced a letter from M. Millevoye, the French Deputy, dealing with the question of the relations between Italy and Great Britain, in which the writer mentions some communications which he alleges were made to him on the subject by the late Prince Napoleon. We are authorised to state that those communications, assuming them to have been correctly rendered, represent nothing but the personal and gratuitous suppositions of the late Prince to whom they are attributed."

The question of the relations between Great Britain and Italy in connection with the Triple Alliance will be made the subject of a debate in the Italian Chamber after the estimates have been disposed of.

The *Italie* (Rome) accuses the Paris Press of being in a state of great and unwarrantable excitement. The *Opinions* says there are agreements more durable and more sure than all Treaty stipulations, because they spring from a community of sentiments, aims, and interests, and "such," says the journal, "are our agreements with Great Britain."

A letter from Mr. Labouchere, M. P., to the French deputy M. Millevoye, appeared in the Paris *Figaro* on June 9. In this communication Mr. Labouchere states that, according to his information, when the time came for the renewal of the Triple Alliance in 1887, Signor Crispi hesitated, dreading in the event of war an attack on the Italian coasts by the French fleet. Prince Bismarck then urged Lord Salisbury to make certain communications to Signor Crispi, allowing the Italian Government to hope for Great Britain's intervention for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. Communications were accordingly exchanged on the subject; but the text of the despatches and the exact nature of the negotiations still remain unknown. Mr. Labouchere intends to interpellate the Government at length on the subject when the foreign affairs estimates come up for debate. The *Figaro* also prints a letter from M. Millevoye declaring that he accurately reported the words of Prince Napoleon, which were themselves an exact reproduction of the utterances of King Humbert.

To the foregoing statements must be added the following lines, which in the communication of the 5th inst. to the *Figaro* by M. Millevoye appeared in italics, and constituted, consequently, the important portions of the communication. These are the words of the King of Italy as said to have been recalled by Prince Napoleon. "I have nothing to fear for the security of the Italian coasts. I have the formal promise from the Cabinet of St. James's that the English fleet will join mine, should the necessity arise, to protect Italy against all maritime operations. . . . My intentions are pacific; but if war breaks out I am, in fact, protected on the sea coast and under the protection of the English fleet I can, as you say, mobilise my army in security. . . . What I can tell you is that the English and Italian Governments have exchanged despatches containing precise engagements, and I have full confidence in the written word of the English Government.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE Portuguese Chamber of Deputies on June 6 ratified the convention with Great Britain. On the House entering upon the debate, Senhor Eduardo Abreu moved that the measure should not be discussed and that the sitting should be closed. This motion was almost unanimously rejected. Senhor Augusto Castilho spoke warmly in favour of the agreement of August 20, but opposed the convention of May 28. Major Serpa Pinto said that he would vote for the convention, although he did not approve it for personal reasons. The Minister for Foreign Affairs declared the adoption of the convention to be indispensable, as any other arrangement that might be made hereafter would be worse. Eventually the House agreed to the ratification by 105 votes against 6.

The Ratification Bill was submitted to the Chamber of Peers on June 8, and the committee to which it was referred has reported in its favour. The treaty was approved by the House of Peers on June 10; ninety-six members voted for and six against it. In a violent speech Viscount Moreira de Rey voted for its rejection.

In the Chamber of Deputies Senhor Ferreira d' Almeida presented a proposal for the alienation of all the Portuguese colonies except Angola and the Island of St. Thomas, Prince's Island, and Cape Verd Island. According to this project, the product of the sale of Mozambique, Guinea, Goa, Macao, and Timor would serve to amortise the public debt.

A Reuter despatch from Mozambique says:—Lieut.-Col. Machado, Governor-General of Mozambique, and Admiral Nicholson have arrived at an amicable settlement of the question of the navigation of the Pungwe River.

The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty was signed by Sir G. G. Petre and Count Valbom at the Foreign Office, Lisbon, yesterday afternoon. The published accounts of the number of votes given in the House of Peers on Wednesday (say the *Times* correspondent) differ very much. The semi-official *Tempo* fixed them at eighty-four for and six against the treaty. The *Commercio de Portugal* has published a long article appreciating in most sympathetic and praiseworthy terms Sir G. G. Petre's services.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th ult. Lord Salisbury laid on the table the treaty just approved by the Cortes of Lisbon relating to the respective territories and spheres of influence of Great Britain and Portugal in East Africa, and he explained the chief features in which the instrument differed from the rejected treaty of August last. The general effect of the arrangement would, he pointed out, be that the territory which would come to Great Britain would be territory that could be occupied and worked by white men, whereas that which would fall to Portugal would for the most part be such as could be occupied and worked by native auxiliaries. Additional facilities also secured for the free navigation of the rivers and the construction of roads, railways, and telegraphs. Her Majesty's Government had done their best throughout the negotiations to recognise such Portuguese rights as were justified by former treaties or by plain and effective occupation; and he hoped that the agreement now arrived at would tend to renew and continue the friendship which had so long distinguished the relations between the two countries.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

THE United States Government has (Reuter telegraphs from Washington) notified its agents on the seal islands to stop the killing of seals by the North American Commercial Company when the latter have taken 7500 skins.

A despatch from Washington, published by the *New York World*, says:—Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the State Department yesterday (June 9) and spent an hour with Assistant-Secretary Wharton, discussing the details of the plan of arbitration which is to follow the decree for a close season in Behring Sea. The utmost reticence is observed as to the arrangements. Enough is known, however, to warrant the statement that the questions at issue will probably be submitted to a commission of three members, one chosen by each Government, and the third selected jointly, or in the event of a failure to agree, the third to be chosen by some friendly Power having nothing at stake in the controversy. The interests of Russia will undoubtedly be looked after by a Special Commissioner; but as the main points of the dispute concern only the United States and Great Britain it is not believed that the Russian representative will act as a full-fledged member of the commission.

INDIA AND THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

MR. J. A. GODLEY, C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir Albert Sassoon, C.S.I., and Mr. R. Stewart have accepted invitations to join the Indian Committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held in London in August under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta have appointed Sir Henry Harrison, Dr. A. Crombie, and Dr. P. K. Ray, D.Sc., to represent that body at the Congress. It is proposed to devote an entire sitting to a comprehensive paper by Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E., on the progress of sanitation in India. Offers of papers have also been received from Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, B.C.S., Surgeon-Major T. W. Hendley, C.S.I., and Mr. Baldwin Latham, M. Inst. C.E., who has prepared many schemes of sewerages and water-supply for Indian towns. The *Times* says, it is understood, that Mr. Holt-Hallett will deal with the Indian Factory question from the work people's point of view. The other side will probably be led by a representative of the Indian Chambers of Commerce or the Bombay Millowners' Association. All the Indian Chambers of Commerce are appointing delegates.

"He that will not be counselled, cannot be helped." Take our advice and use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes. Try it and be wise.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, Eruptions and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing, Speedy and Permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial a test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does

Laville's

Liquor & Pills

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 52, RUE BROCA, 52, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exhibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1246 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Aubergier's

CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & C°

28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

T. E. THE VICEROY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

"O B"

OLD AND BLENDED

Thom and Cameron's

WHISKY.

We can strongly recommend this really Old Matured and well Blended WHISKY to our buyers, and feel confident that nowhere can better value be obtained. Price, Rs. 27 per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR

CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION:

International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL:

Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival Royal Prussia Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.

(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of Ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations**, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Domestic, Medicinal, Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.

Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.

This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy**, and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma**, and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.

This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 2s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**

For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**

A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**

"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).

Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**

This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

W. HAY {MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS} HULL, ENGLAND.

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. **Trade price, 5s. per lb. 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d.** Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highst price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary we supply Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair (which we return to Europe to be repolished).

Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

SAMPLES OF FRAMES.

No. 1.

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

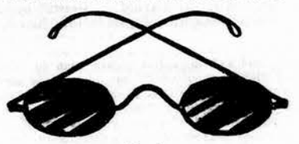
Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.

No. 2

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.



No. 3.

RIDING HOOKS.

This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, 16.

No. 4.

PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES.

This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.

No. 5

No. 6.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

Gold	Rs. 50
Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	„ 22, 25
Silver Gilt	„ 24
Steel and Nickel	„ 16, 18

Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opposite the RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

In 3d Packets And 6d 1s 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER

BLOCK Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

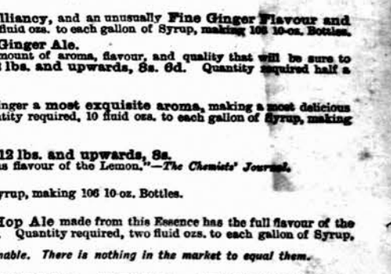
IN ORDINARY

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

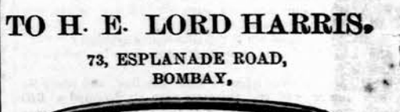
2363 G.
Gold Bangle,
Rs. 55 cash.

2364 G.
Diamond Butterfly Brooch and Hair Ornament,
Rs. 585 cash.



2365 G.
Gold Curb Chain and Padlock Bracelet,
Rs. 100 cash.

2366 G.
Diamond Swallow and Gold "Wishing Bone" Brooch,
Rs. 190 cash.



2367 G.
Plain Gold Bangle,
Rs. 38 cash.

2368 G.
Gold Leaf Brooch,
Set with Pearls
Rs. 28 cash.

2369 G.
Pearl Pendant and Brooch,
Rs. 54 cash.

2370 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch,
Rs. 40 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.